THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 173,000
Sample copies sent free to any address.

FOUNDED IN 1836 — TOLEDO, OHIO; THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1904 — VOL. LXIX: NO. 49.

PECK'S BAD BOY AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA

By GEORGE W. PECK.

Waldorf-Astoria, New York.—Dear Uncle Ezra: We are still at this tavern, but we don't do anything but sleep here, and stay around in the lobby evenings to get people look at us, and dad wears that old swallow-tail coat he had before the war, but he has got a new silk hat, since we got here; one of these shiny ones that is so slick it makes his clothes look offul dum. We about went broke on the first supper we had, or dinner they call it here. You see, dad thought this was about a three-dollar-a-day house, and that the meals were included, like they do at Oshkosh, and so when we went down to dinner dad said we wouldn't do a thing to old Astor. He let me order

"DINNER CHECK, SIR," SAID THE WAITER.

the dinner, but told me to order everything on the bill-of-sale, because we wanted to get the worth of our three dollars a day. Well, honest, I couldn't order all there was, 'cause you couldn't have got it all on a billard table. Say, that list they gave me had everything on it that was ever et or drunk, but I told dad they would fire us out if we ordered the whole prescription, so all I ordered was terrapin, canvasback duck, oysters, clams, crabs, a lot of new kinds of fish, and some beef and mutton, and turkey, and woodcock, and partridge, and quail, and English pheasant, and lobster and salads and ices, and pie and things, just to stay our stomachs, and when it came to wine, dad weakened, because he didn't want to set a bad example to me, so he ordered hard cider for hisself, and asked me if I wanted anything to drink, and I ordered brown pop. You'd a been tickled to see the waiter when he took that order, 'cause I don't s'pose anybody ever ordered cider and brown pop there since Astor skinned muskrats for a living, when he was a trapper up north. Gosh, but when they brought that dinner in, you ought to have seen the sensation it created. Most of the people in the great dining hall looked at dad as though he was Crases, or a Rockefeller, and the head waiter bowed low to dad, and dad thought it was Astor, and dad looked dignified and hurt at being spoken to by a common tavern keeper. Well, we et and et, but we couldn't get away with hardly any of it, and dad wanted to wrap some of the duck and lobsters and things in a newspaper and take it to the room for a lunch, but the waiter wouldn't have it. But the cyclone struck the house when dad and I got up to go out of the dining-room and the waiter brought dad the check.

"What is this?" said dad, as he put on his glasses and looked at the check, which was $43 and over.

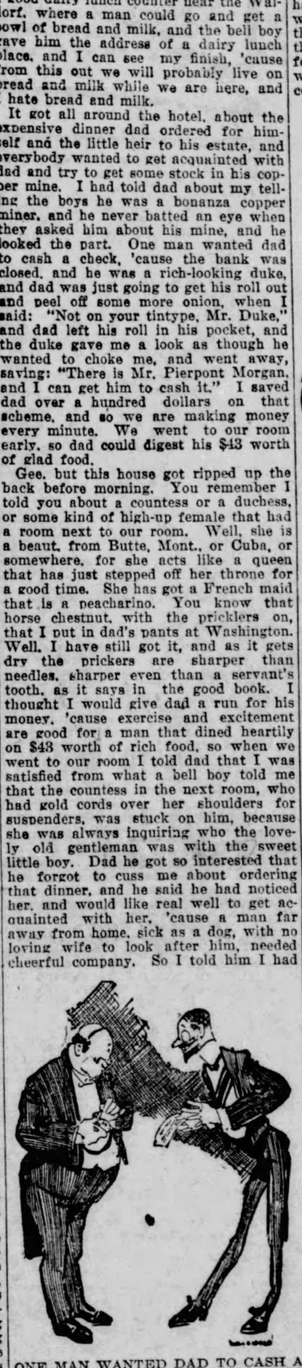
"Dinner check, sir," said the waiter, as he straightened back and held out his hand.

"Why, ain't this house run on the American plan?" said dad, as his chin began to tremble.

"No, sir, on the Irish plan," said the waiter. "You pays for what you horders," and dad began to dig up. He looked at me as though I was to blame, when he told me to order all there was in sight. Well, I have witnessed heartrending scenes, but I never saw anything that would draw tears like dad digging down for that $43. The doctors at home had ordered excitement for dad, but this seemed to be an overdose, and I was afraid he would collapse, and I offered him my glass of brown pop to stimulate him, but he told me I could go plumb, and if I spoke to him again he would mail me. He got his roll half out of his pistol pocket, and then talked loud and said it was a damoutridge, and he wanted to see Astor himself before he would allow himself to be held up by highwaymen, and then all the other diners stood up and looked at dad, and a lot of waiters and bouncers surrounded him, and then he pulled out the roll, and it was pitiful to see him wet his trembling thumb on his trembling dry tongue and begin to peel off the bills, like you peel the layers off an onion, but he got off enough to pay for the dinner, gave the waiter half a dollar, and smiled a sickly smile at the head waiter, and I led him out of the diningroom a broken-down old man. As we got to the lobby, where the horse show of dresssuit chappies was beginning the evening procession, I said to dad: "Next time we will dine out, I guess," and at that he rallied and seemed to be able to take a joke, for he said: "We dined out this time. We dined out $43," and then we joined the procession of walkers around, and tried to look prosperous, and after awhile dad called a bell boy, and asked him if there wasn't a good dairy lunch counter near the Waldorf, where a man could go and get a bowl of bread and milk, and the bell boy gave him the address of a dairy lunch place, and I can see my finish, 'cause from this out we will probably live on bread and milk while we are here, and I hate bread and milk.

It got all around the hotel, about the expensive dinner dad ordered for himself and the little heir to his estate, and everybody wanted to get acquainted with dad and try to get some stock in his copper mine. I had told dad about my telling the boys he was a bonanza copper miner, and he never batted an eye when they asked him about his mine, and he looked the part. One man wanted dad to cash a check, 'cause the bank was closed, and he was a rich-looking duke, and dad was just going to get his roll out and peel off some more onion, when I said: "Not on your tintype, Mr. Duke," and dad left his roll in his pocket, and the duke gave me a look as though he wanted to choke me, and went away, saying: "There is Mr. Pierpont Morgan, and I can get him to cash it." I saved dad over a hundred dollars on that scheme, and so we are making money every minute. We went to our room early, so dad could digest his $43 worth of glad food.

Gee, but this house got ripped up the back before morning. You remember I told you about a countess or a duchess, or some kind of high-up female that had a room next to our room. Well, she is a beaut, from Butte, Mont., or Cuba, or somewhere, for she acts like a queen that has just stepped off her throne for a good time. She has got a French maid that is a peacharino. You know that horse chestnut, with the pricklers on, that I put in dad's pants at Washington. Well, I have still got it, and as it gets dry the pricklers are sharper than needles, sharper even than a servant's tooth, as it says in the good book. I thought I would give dad a run for his money, 'cause exercise and excitement are good for a man that dined heartily on $43 worth of rich food, so when we went to our room I told dad that I was satisfied from what a bell boy told me that the countess in the next room, who had gold cords over her shoulders for suspenders, was stuck on him, because she was always inquiring who the lovely old gentleman was with the sweet little boy. Dad he got so interested that he forgot to cuss me about ordering that dinner, and he said he had noticed her, and would like real well to get acquainted with her, 'cause a man far away from home, sick as a dog, with no loving wife to look after him, needed cheerful company. So I told him I had



ONE MAN WANTED DAD TO CASH A CHECK, 'CAUSE THE BANK WAS CLOSED—AND HE WAS A RICH-LOOKING DUKE.

it all arranged for him to meet her, and then I went out in the hall, sort of whistling around, and the French maid came out and broke some English for me, and we got real chummy, 'cause she was anxious to learn English, and I wanted to learn some French words; so she invited me into the room, and we sat on the sofa and exchanged words quite awhile, until she was called to the telephone in the other room. Say, you ought to have seen me. I jumped up and put my hand inside the sheets of the bed, and put that chestnut in there, right about the middle of the bed, and then, after learning French quite a spell, with the maid, we heard the countess getting off the elevator, and the maid said I must skip, 'cause it was the countess' bed-time, and I went back and told dad the whole thing was arranged for him to meet the countess, in a half an hour or so, as she had to write a few letters to some kings and dukes, and when she gave a little scream, as though she was practicing her voice on an opera, or something, dad was to go and rap at the door. Gosh, but I was sorry for dad, for he was so nervous and anxious for the half hour to expire that he walked up and down the room, and looked at himself in the mirror, and acted like he had indigestion. I had told the maid that she and the countess must feel perfectly safe, if anything ever happened, 'cause my dad was the bravest man in the world, and he would rush to the rescue of the countess, if a burglar got in in the night, or the water pipes busted, or anything, and all she had to do was to screech twice and dad would be on deck, and she must open the door quicker'n scat, and she thanked me, and said she would, and for me to come, too. Say, on the dead, wasn't that a plot for an amateur to cook up?

Well, sir, we had to wait so long for

AND THEN THE NIGHT WATCHMAN CAME IN WITH THE HOUSE POLICEMAN AND CHOKED DAD OFF.

the countess to get to the horse chestnut that I got nervous myself, but after awhile there came a scream that would raise your hair and I told dad the countess was singing the opera. Dad said: "Hennery, that ain't no opera, that's tragedy;" but she gave two or three more screams, and I told dad he better hustle, and we went out in the hall and rapped at the door of the countess' room, and the maid opened it, and told us to send for a doctor and a policeman, 'cause the countess was having a fit. Well, say, that was the worst ever. The countess had jumped out of bed, and was pulling the lace curtains around her, but dad thought she was crazy, and was going to jump out of the window, and he made a grab for her, and he shouted to her to "be cam, be cam, poor woman, and I will rescue you." I tried to pacify the maid the best I knew how, and dad was getting the countess calmer, but she evidently thought he was an assassin, for every little while she would yell for help, and then the night watchman came in with a house policeman, and one of them choked dad off, and they asked the countess what the trouble was, and she said she had just retired when she was stabbed about a hundred times in the small of the back with a poinard, and she knew conspirators were assassinating her, and she screamed, and this old bandit, meaning dad, came in, and the little monkey, meaning me, had held his hand over her maid's mouth, so she could not make any outcry.

"Well, I got my horse chestnut all right, out of the bed, and the policeman told the countess not to be alarmed, and go back to bed, and they took dad and I to our room, and asked us all about it. Gee, but dad put up a story about hearing a woman scream in the next room, and, thinking only of the duty of a gentleman under the circumstaces, rushed to her rescue, and all there was to it was that she must have had a nightmare, but he said if he had it to do over again, he would do the same. Anyway, the policeman believed dad, and they went off and left us, and we went to bed, but dad said: "Hennery, you understand, I don't want to make any more female acquaintances, see, among the crowned heads, and from this out we mingle only with men. The idea of me going into a woman's room and finding a Floradora with fits and tantrums, and me a sick man. Now, don't write to your ma about this, 'cause she never did have much confidence in me, around women with fits." So, Uncle Ezra, you must not let this get into the papers, see?

Well, we have bought our tickets for Liverpool, and shall sail tomorrow, and while you are making up your cash account Saturday night we shall be on the ocean. I s'pose I will write you on the boat, if they will tie it up somewhere, so it will stand level. Your dear boy,

HENNERY.

TO FIND YOUR WAY OUT OF THE FOREST

It is a strange thing, but when a man gets lost in the woods the first thing he usually does is to start out and run as fast as he can in a sort of a paniestricken way. This is the very worst thing he can do. Nine times out of ten he will go around in a circle and meet his own tracks. He only exhausts his strength to no purpose.

I remember before I went in the Maine woods I had an idea that there were great bald spots and you could find your way from open to open as easy as walking the streets of a city. But my guide soon disabused me of that idea. He took me up on a high hill and then told me to climb a big tree. He went ahead and I followed him. As far as out eyes could see there was nothing but woods, woods, woods. There were tiny openings here and there that looked like the mouths of bushel baskets, but my guide told me that they were only small ponds. These openings were sometimes five miles and sometimes ten miles apart, as near as we could judge. I made up my mind that there would be wood enough to last after I was gone.

When you are lost in the woods, as I hope you never will be, there is one sure way to get out, if you are lucky. Travel until you come to a little stream and follow it down. Nine times out of ten it will bring you to a larger stream, which will show you your way out, or it will lead you out by its own windings. I have been spared many a long, cold night in the woods without food or shelter by this maneuver.—Lewiston Journal.

KAISER'S STIRRUP-CUP.

Here is the recipe (given in the Westminster Gazette) of the kaiser's favorite preparation when he goes out hunting:

White beer, sugar, citron peel, ginger, spices, the yolk of at least a dozen eggs, Rhine wine, Madeira, old Santa Cruz rum. All this, after being thoroughly stirred, is placed on a fire and slowly heated, several large pats of butter being added to the concoction while it is warm.

BIRD DESTROYERS.

Culprits Who Have Taken to Snaring Our Birds With Nets.

We alluded the other day to the lawlessness of the Italian and other foreign bird destroyers who are a pest and a curse to the fields within reach of our large towns in various parts of the country; and an illuminating incident affording an illustration of the ways of these imported bird killers has just come to our knowledge from Massachusetts. One day last week a sportsman of Milford, who was hunting in the vicinity, came across a net in the woods such as had never been seen in that country before. He immediately notified the deputy fish and game warden, Mr. Arthur E. Smith, who repaired to the spot and laid plans for the capture of the culprits.

The net was so concealed that unless a man should happen to stumble upon it accidentally it would not be discovered. It was 75 feet long and six feet in height; it was fastened to a ground line and had another at the top, both drawn tight so that the net was firmly held in a perpendicular position. The main body of the net was of a six-inch mesh, and fastened by the top line and hanging loosely down on both sides was a second net of linen thread of one-inch mesh. A bird flying against this outer net would carry the small meshes through the larger one, and then drop down and thus form a pocket from which nothing could escape. The first time the warden visited the net there were pocketed in it six robins, three bluejays and a woodpecker. Warden Smith ascertained that the net had been imported from Italy by an Italian of the neighborhood; and after a few days of patient waiting he captured the man.

Because of an absence of any birds in the net at the time he was caught, it was practicable to impose on him only a penalty of $20. These engines of bird destruction are not uncommon on the continent, and the Italians in particular are much given to securing birds in this way; but we have no room for them in this country, and we may well entertain the trust that for every net set up there may be a Warden Smith promptly on hand to destroy the net and nab the netter.—Forest and Stream.

PLANTS FOR WINTER BLOOM

It is important to prepare plants early in September, so that they may be well established in pots and growing nicely before winter closes in, says Good Housekeeping. Palms which have done good service on the veranda all summer and which will be required for indoor decoration the coming winter should be potted into larger sized pots if they require it, and the drainage of all potted plants made perfect. Cuttings of coleus and geraniums should now be made, and inserted around the edges of four-inch pots filled with light, sandy soil. These root in few days, when they may be potted singly.

Oxalis bulbs, of which the best two species for home use are the large, flowered pink oxalis bowiei and the oxalis flava, must now be potted at once, as must also the tubers of that well-known delightful South African plant freesia refracta. Six or eight of the tubers in a five-inch pot filled with a light, rich soil is perhaps the best way to grow them. Both these and oxalis must be placed under conditions where they will receive plenty of light and air, and yet will be protected from cold winds and frost until the weather demands their removal indoors.

Roman hyacinths and paper white narcissus should be planted now, to have them in flower for Christmas. The potting of Dutch hyacinths, tulips, narcissus and crocuses may be deferred a month, as these should never be forced before January. All of these bulbs must be rooted before they can be forced, so that after potting they should receive a good watering and then be stored away in the very coolest part of the cellar for about three months (which is the rooting period) before bringing them into the light and warmth of the rooms. We prefer named varieties of these Dutch bulbs to mixtures, and the kinds we have found most satisfactory among hyacinths are Gertrude and Roi des Belges, pink; L'Innocence and La Grandesse, white, and Czar Peter and King of the Blues, blue. Some of the best varieties of tulips for home forcing are Albian and Le Reine, white; Mon Tresor and Chrysolora, yellow; Rose Grisdelin, pink, and Duc Van Tholl, scarlet. The Von Cion, double and single, are, perhaps, the most satisfactory narcissus, while the large yellow and Madam Mina (purple and white) crocuses are the best for forcing, or, indeed, for any purpose.

FRIGHTFUL COST OF WAR

According to Count Okuma, the ex-Prime Minister of Japan, the war with Russia is costing his country $5,000,000 a week, and the Czar's finance minister puts Russia's expenditure at $6,250,000 a week. At this rate Japan has spent $190,000,000 and Russia $225,000,000 on the war since it began.

THE CITY MAN.

The city man said he was stuck
Upon the rural life.
No longer wished to run amuck
In noise and dust and strife.

Said he: "I'd like to husk the eggs
And dig the new mown hay,
And monkey with the husking pigs
And milk the cows for whey.

"I'd like to pick the cream and cheese
And dig the apple crop,
And drive a team of pure white geese
And feed the chickens slop.

"It would be fun to groom the pigs
And curry off the cows,
And hitch the roosters into rigs
And work the thrashing ploughs.

"'Twould be a treat to shell the oats
And pick the buckwheat flour,
And gather whiskers from the goats
And sort them by the hour.

"I'd like to cultivate the bees
And pump the pale blue milk,
And pick the pumpkins from the trees
And do things of that ilk.

"I'd like to pick the little lambs
And shear the gentle hens,
And gather in the fresh smoked hams
And put the wasps in pens.

"In fact, I think the country life
Would be the thing for me;
I do not care for work and strife,
I need the rest, you see."

—Chicago Chronicle.

JAPANESE BELL.

Russia has a gigantic bell, which was pictured some time ago on this page, and Japan pushes her hard for honors in this direction. The bell at Tokio may easily rank as one of the largest in the world,

and were it ringing today the western listener would find that it has a rare melody. As in most Japanese handiwork, especially in metal, there is symbolism connected with this bell, it is safe to say a poetic, peaceful idea, unlike the bell at Seoul, Corea. In the making of this resolficed, and the bell is said to have "the w...l of a child" in its note.

ENGLAND WANTS ICEMEN.

The supply of pure ice in this country for domestic purposes is not as abundant or available as it should be, and it is absurd that practically the only shop where it may be obtained is that kept by the fishmonger, who keeps it, not for the purposes of consumption, but for the cooling of fish. The fish monger's shop does not always represent an environment that is, sanitarily speaking, satisfactory, yet when ice is wanted in sickness or in health the only tradesman that can be found to supply it is the fishmonger, and his supply is usually limited. It seems ridiculous that in the English summer the demand for ice should not be sufficient to warrant the establishment of a special agency for its supply.

We feel sure that if such a scheme could be organized it would be widely appreciated and would succeed as soon as the public realized how much better and how much healthier it is to have their food and beverages kept cool during the days of a hot and seasonable summer. As it is, they have to be content with semi-liquid butter and mawkish lukewarm beverages which should be cold, especially those which are aerated. A cheap and abundant supply of pure ice for domestic purposes would give the housekeeper a chance of keeping a cool store room in which meat, poultry, eggs and other perishable articles of food could be preserved. Not only would waste of food be so prevented, but the ravages of the putrefying agencies of hot weather would be checked and the food saved from becoming unwholesome if not positively dangerous. In fact, we imagine that nobody will deny the very great advantages derived from keeping certain foods cold in the summer, and preserving them in a state fit for consumption and attractive to the eye and palate; and yet practically no steps are taken to supply such an important and very evident need.—London Lancet.

Brewster's Millions

By George Barr McCutcheon.....

Copyright 1903.
Copyright 1904.
By Herbert J. Stone & Co.

$$

CHAPTER XVII.

THE NEW TENDERFOOT.

Brewster was comparatively well and strong when he returned to New York in March. His illness had interfered extensively with his plan of campaign and it was imperative that he redouble his efforts, notwithstanding the manifest dismay of his friends. His first act was to call upon Grant & Ripley, from whom he hoped to learn what Swearengen Jones thought of his methods. The lawyers had heard no complaint from Montana, and advised him to continue as he had begun, assuring him, as far as they could, that Jones would not prove unreasonable.

An exchange of telegrams just before his operation had renewed Monty's dread of his eccentric mentor.

New York, Jan. 6, 19—
Swearengen Jones, Butte, Mont.

How about having my life insured? Would it violate conditions?

MONTGOMERY BREWSTER.

To Montgomry Brewster, New York.

Seems to me your life would become an asset in that case. Can you dispose of it before September 23d?

JONES.

To Swarengen Jones, Butte, Mont.

On the contrary I think life will be a debt by that time

MONTOMERY BREWSTER.

To Montgomery Brewster, New York.

If you feel that way about it, I advise you to take out a $500 policy.

JONES.

To Swearengen Jones, Butte, Mont.

Do you think that amount would cover funeral expenses?

MONTOMERY BREWSTER.

To Montgomery Brewster, New York.

You won't be caring about expenses if it comes to that.

JONES.

The invitations for the second ball had been out for some time and the preparations were nearly complete when Brewster arrived upon the scene of festivity. It did not surprise him that several old-time friends should hunt him up and protest vigorously against the course he was pursuing. Nor did it surprise him when he found that his presence was not as essential to the success of some other affair as it had once been. He was not greeted as cordially as before, and he grimly wondered how many of his friends would stand true to the end. The uncertainty made him turn more and more often to the unquestioned loyalty of Peggy Gray, and her little library saw him more frequently than for months.

Much as he had dreaded the pretentious and resplendent ball, it was useful to him in one way at least. The "profit" side of his ledger account was enlarged and in that there was room for secret satisfaction. The Viennese orchestra straggled into New York, headed by Elon Gardner, a physical wreck, in time to make a harmonious farewell appearance behind Brewster's palms, which caused his guests to wonder why the American public could not appreciate the real thing. A careful summing up of the expenses and receipts proved that the tour had been a bonanza for Brewster. The net loss was a trifle more than $56,000. When this story became known about town, everybody laughed pityingly, and poor Gardner was almost in tears when he tried to explain the disaster to the man who lost the money. "But Monty's sense of humor, singularly enough, did not desert him on this trying occasion.

Aesthetically the ball proved to be the talk of more than one season. Pettingill had justified his desire for authority and made a name which would last. He had taken matters into his own hands while Brewster was in Florida, and changed the period from the Spain of Velasquez to France and Louis Quinze. After the cards were out he remembered, to his consternation, that the favors purchased for the Spanish ball would be entirely inappropriate to the French one. He wired Brewster at once of this misfortune, and was astonished at the nonchalance of his reply. "But then Monty always was a good sort," he thought, with a glow of affection. The new plan was more costly than the old, for it was no simple matter to build a Versailles suite at Sherry's. Pettingill was no imitator, but he created an effect which was superbly in keeping with the period he had chosen. Against it the rich costumes, with their accompaniment of wigs and powdered hair, shone out resplendent. With great difficulty the artist had secured for Monty a costume of white satin and gold brocade, which might once have adorned the person of Louis himself. It made him feel like a popinjay, and it was with infinite relief that he took it off an hour or so after dawn. He knew that things had gone well, that even Mrs. Dan was satisfied; but the whole affair made him heartsick. Behind the compliments lavished upon him he detected a note of irony, which revealed the laughter that went on behind his back. He had not realized how much it would hurt. "For two cents," he thought, "I'd give up the game and be satisfied with what's left." But he reflected that such a course would offer no chance to redeem himself. Once again he took up the challenge and determined to win out. "Then," he thought exultantly, "I'll make them feel this a bit."

He longed for the time when he could take his few friends with him and sail away to the Mediterranean to escape the eyes and tongues of New York. Impatiently he urged Harrison to complete the arrangements, so that they could start at once. But Harrison's face was not untroubled when he made his report. All the preliminary details had been perfected. He had taken the "Flitter" for four months, and it was being overhauled and put into condition for the voyage. It had been Brown's special pride, but at his death it went to heirs who were ready and eager to rent it to the highest bidder. It would not have been easy to find a handsomer yacht in New York waters. A picked crew of fifty men were under command of Capt. Abner Perry. The steward was a famous manager and could be relied upon to stock the larder in princely fashion. The boat would be in readiness to sail by the tenth of April.

"I think you are going in too heavily, Monty," protested Harrison, twisting his fingers nervously. "I can't for my life figure how you can get out for less than a fortune, if we do everything you have in mind. Wouldn't it be better to pull up a bit? This looks like sheer madness. You won't have a dollar, Monty—honestly you won't."

"It's not in me to save money, Nopper, but if you can pull out a few dollars for yourself I shall not object."

"You told me that once before, Monty," said Harrison, as he walked to the window. When he resolutely turned back again to Brewster his face was white, but there was a look of determination around the mouth.

"Monty, I've got to give up this job," he said, huskily. Brewster looked up quickly.

"What do you mean, Nopper?"

"I've got to leave, that's all," said Harrison, standing stiff and straight and looking over Brewster's head.

"Good Lord, Nopper, I can't have that. You must not desert the ship. What's the matter, old chap? You're as white as a ghost. What is it?" Monty was standing now and his hands were on Harrison's shoulders, but before the intensity of his look, his friend's eyes fell helplessly.

"The truth is, Monty, I've taken some of your money and I've lost it. That's the reason I—I can't stay on. I have betrayed your confidence."

"Tell me about it," and Monty was perhaps more uncomfortable than his friend. "I don't understand."

"You believed too much in me, Monty. You see, I thought I was doing you a favor. You were spending so much and getting nothing in return, and I thought I saw a chance to help you out. It went wrong, that's all, and before I could let go of the stock sixty thousand dollars of your money had gone. I can't replace it yet. But God knows I didn't mean to steal it."

"It's all right, Nopper. I see that you thought you were helping me. The money's gone and that ends it. Don't take it so hard, old boy."

"I knew you would act this way, but it doesn't help matters. Some day I may be able to pay back the money I took, and I'm going to work until I do."

Brewster protested that he had no use for the money and begged him to retain the position of trust he had held. But Harrison had too much self-respect to care to be confronted daily with the man he had wronged. Gradually Monty realized that "Nopper" was pursuing the most manly course open to him, and gave up the effort to dissuade him. He insisted upon leaving New York, as there was no opportunity to redeem himself in the metropolis.

"I've made up my mind, Monty, to go out west, up in the mountains, perhaps. There's no telling. I may stumble on a gold mine up there—and—well, that seems to be the only chance I have to restore what I have taken from you."

"By Jove, Nopper, I have it!" cried Monty. "If you must go, I'll stake you in the hunt for gold."

In the end "Nopper" consented to follow Brewster's advice, and it was agreed that they should share equally all that resulted from his prospecting tour. Brewster "grub-staked" him for a year, and before the end of the week a new tenderfoot was on his way to the Rocky Mountains.

CHAPTER XVIII

THE PRODIGAL AT SEA.

Harrison's departure left Brewster in sore straits. It forced him to settle down to the actual management of his own affairs. He was not indolent, but this was not the kind of work he cared to encourage. The private accounts he had kept revealed some appalling facts when he went over them carefully one morning at four o'clock, after an all-night session with the ledger. With infinite pains he had managed to rise to something over $450,000 in six months. But to his original million it had been necessary to add twenty-five, and they brought with them a liberal supply of maids, valets and luggage. It was not until many weeks later that he read the vivid descriptions of the weighing of the anchor which were printed in the New York papers, but by that time he was impervious to their ridicule.

On deck, watching the rugged silhouette of the city disappear into the mists, were Dan DeMille and Mrs. Dan, Peggy Gray, "Rip" Van Winkle, Reginald Vanderpool, Joe Bragdon, Dr. Lotless and his sister Isabel, Mr. and Mrs. Valentine—the official chaperon—and their daughter Mary, "Subway" Smith, Paul Pettingill, and some others hardly less distinguished. As Monty looked over the eager crowd, he recognized with a peculiar glow that here were represented his best and truest friendships. The loyalty of these companions had been tested, and he knew that they would stand by him through everything.

There was no little surprise when it was learned that Dan DeMille was really to sail. Many of the idle voyagers ventured the opinion that he would try to desert the boat in mid-ocean if he saw a chance to get back to his club on a westbound steamer. But DeMille, big, indolent, and indifferent, smiled carelessly, and hoped he wouldn't bother anybody if he "stuck to the ship" until the end.

For a time the sea and the sky and the talk of the crowd were enough for the joy of living. But after a few peaceful days there was a gale, and it was then that Monty gained the nickname of Aladdin, which clung to him. From somewhere, from the hold or the rigging or from under the sea, he brought forth four darkies from the south who strummed guitars and sang ragtime melodies. More than once during the voyage they were useful.

"Peggy," said Brewster one day, when the sky was particularly clear and things were quiet on deck, "on the whole I prefer this to crossing the North River on a ferry. I rather like it, don't you?"

"It seems like a dream," she cried, her torners proved encouraging, for to them his chances to win the extraordinary contest seemed of the best. He was in high spirits as he left them, exhilarated by the sensation that the world lay before him. In the elevator he encountered Colonel Prentiss Drew. On both sides the meeting was not without its difficulties. The Colonel had been dazed by the inexplicable situation between Monty and his daughter, whose involutions he found hard to understand. Her summary of the effort she had made to effect a reconciliation, after hearing the story of the bank, was rather vague. She had done her utmost, she said, to be nice to him and make him feel that she appreciated his generosity, but he took it in the most disagreeable fashion. Colonel Drew knew that things were somehow wrong; but he was too strongly an American father to interfere in a matter of the affections. It distressed him, for he had a liking for Monty, and Barbara's "society judgments," as he called them, had no weight with him. When he found himself confronted with Brewster in the elevator the old warmth revived and the old hope that the quarrel might have an end. His greeting was cheery.

"You have not forgotten, Brewster," he said, as they shook hands, "that you have a dollar or two with us?"

"No," said Monty, "not exactly. And I shall be calling upon you for some of it very soon. I'm off on Thursday for a cruise in the Mediterranean."

"I've heard something of it." They had reached the main floor and Colonel Drew had drawn his companion out of the crowd into the rotunda. "The money is at your disposal at any moment. But aren't you setting a pretty lively pace, my boy? You know I've always liked you, and I knew your grandfather rather well. He was a good old chap, Monty, and he would hate to see you make ducks and drakes of his fortune."

There was something in the colonel's manner that softened Brewster, much as he hated to take a reproof from Barbara's father. Once again he was tempted to tell the truth, but he pulled himself up in time. "It's a funny old world, colonel," he said, "and sometimes one's nearest friend is a stranger. I know I seem a fool, but, after all, why isn't it good philosophy to make the most of a holiday and then settle back to work?"

"That's all very well, Monty," and Colonel Drew was entirely serious, "but the work is a hundred times harder after you have played the limit. You'll find that you are way beyond it. It's no joke getting back into the harness."

"Perhaps you are right, Colonel, but at least I shall have something to look back upon—even if the worst comes." And Monty instinctively straightened his shoulders.

They turned to leave the building, and the colonel had a moment of weakness.

"Do you know, Monty," he said, "my daughter is awfully cut up about this business. She is plucky and tries not to show it, but after all a girl doesn't get over that sort of thing all in a moment. I am not saying"—it seemed necessary to recede a step—"that it would be an easy matter to patch up. But I like you, Monty, and if any man could do it, you can."

"Colonel, I wish I might," and Brewster found that he did not hesitate. "For your sake I very much wish the situation were as simple as it seems. But there are some things a man can't forget, and—well—Barbara has shown in a dozen ways that she has no faith in me."

"Well, I've got faith in you, and a lot of it. Take care of yourself, and when you get back you can count on me. Good-bye."

On Thursday morning the "Flitter" steamed off down the bay, and the flight of the prodigal grandson was on. No swifter, cleaner, handsomer boat ever sailed out of the harbor of New York, and it was a merry crowd that she carried out to sea. Brewster's guests numbered twenty-five, and they brought with them a liberal supply of maids, valets and luggage. It was not until many weeks later that he read the vivid descriptions of the weighing of the anchor which were printed in the New York papers, but by that time he was impervious to their ridicule.

On deck, watching the rugged silhouette of the city disappear into the mists, were Dan DeMille and Mrs. Dan, Peggy Gray, "Rip" Van Winkle, Reginald Vanderpool, Joe Bragdon, Dr. Lotless and his sister Isabel, Mr. and Mrs. Valentine—the official chaperon—and their daughter Mary, "Subway" Smith, Paul Pettingill, and some others hardly less distinguished. As Monty looked over the eager crowd, he recognized with a peculiar glow that here were represented his best and truest friendships. The loyalty of these companions had been tested, and he knew that they would stand by him through everything.

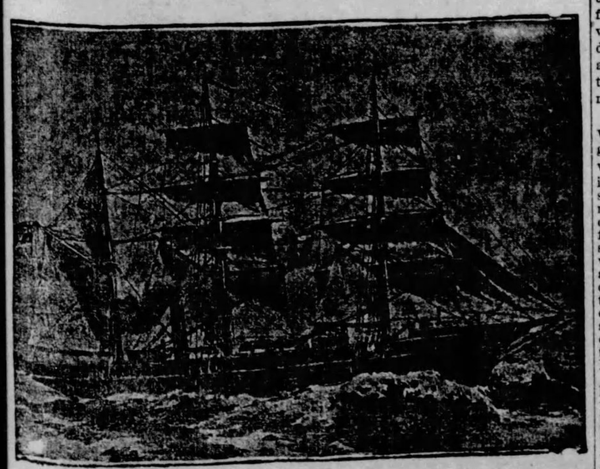
There was no little surprise when it was learned that Dan DeMille was really to sail. Many of the idle voyagers ventured the opinion that he would try to desert the boat in mid-ocean if he saw a chance to get back to his club on a westbound steamer. But DeMille, big, indolent, and indifferent, smiled carelessly, and hoped he wouldn't bother anybody if he "stuck to the ship" until the end.

For a time the sea and the sky and the talk of the crowd were enough for the joy of living. But after a few peaceful days there was a gale, and it was then that Monty gained the nickname of Aladdin, which clung to him. From somewhere, from the hold or the rigging or from under the sea, he brought forth four darkies from the south who strummed guitars and sang ragtime melodies. More than once during the voyage they were useful.

"Peggy," said Brewster one day, when the sky was particularly clear and things were quiet on deck, "on the whole I prefer this to crossing the North River on a ferry. I rather like it, don't you?"

"It seems like a dream," she cried, her

Arctic Exploring Ship for Sale.



THE DISCOVERY.

The Discovery is a ship's name famous in polar exploration. The first was engaged in Arctic voyages for some fourteen years as far back as 1602-16, and carried Hudson to Baffin Bay. The second Discovery made a voyage to Hudson's Bay in 1719, and one of Captain Cook's ships had the same appellation.

The last Discovery, which is now for sale as she lies in the East India docks, London, has made a reputation in keeping with that of her predecessors. Under her commander, Captain Robert Scott, she carried out the purposes of the British Antarctic Expedition of 1901-4, wintering 400 miles further south than any previous ship, and enabling the scientists aboard of her to obtain important data on Antarctic meteorology and geography.

She was built especially for exploration and was the first ship, indeed, ever built in Britain expressly for the purpose, as whalers had generally been adapted. Probably no ship of her size was ever more strongly built. The ribs are made of English oak grown in Scotland, and covered by two skins, one of oak and one of greenheart, lined with asbestos plates of one and a half inches.

PREMIUM ON FEW AMERICAN COINS OF MODERN USE

"Very few of the coins issued during the last 50 years now command a premium," said an old coin dealer, "and yet there are lots of people who are holding coins that date from 1850 in the expectation that some time they will be able to get a large sum for them.

"Every day people come in here and offer a flying eagle cent for sale. They are always disappointed when I tell them that the coins are not worth more than $1.50 a hundred.

"There was one issue of the flying eagle cent that is now very scarce, and coins in fine condition bring as high as $15 apiece. These are dated 1856.

"It was in this year that the design was first introduced, and a small number of the cents were minted as pattern pieces and given to members of congress and other government officials. But the issues of 1857 and 1858, when their coinage was stopped, were turned out in immense quantities, and they are worth but little more than face value.

"Another example of the way in which people hang on to certain issues is that of the 'V' nickels in 1883, 'without the cents.' Of course, the omission was an oversight at the mint and the government tried to get the coins back, and this fact caused lots of people to think that some day these coins would surely be worth a large premium. Ever since they have carefully hoarded each one that has come into their hands.

"One man has even gone so far as to try to corner the market in these coins. He already has over a thousand of them and he buys all he can. He argues that after he gets hold of a great number of these nickels people who are collecting will have to come to him for them, and he can charge what he pleases. This man will have his hands full before he does this, for there were 1,000,000 of them originally issued.

"There are many people who have from ten to a hundred of these coins, patiently waiting for a rise, but I'm afraid they'll be disappointed like those who bought up all the trade dollars they could get at 85 cents. There is one man out west who now has 2,000 of these dollars, and is still buying.

"The 1883 nickels now command no premium whatever, and yet it has been over 20 years since they first came out, in the case of the trade dollars, they are worth even less than they were, and their price seems to be steadily decreasing, as they rarely fetch more than 55 cents, and never more than 60.

"It's the same way with the majority of the old silver three-cent pieces, the nickel three-cent pieces and the bronze two-cent pieces. Very few of them are worth more than face value.

"Columbian half dollars of 1893 are worth just face value and not a cent more. The Columbian half dollars of 1892, of which a limited number were coined, bring a slight advance, but never more than 55 cents total value. The Isabella quarters are the rarest of the Columbian issues, and one of them in unused condition will fetch 75 cents.

"Another coin issued in recent years that at first was thought to be a good chance for speculation was the Lafayette dollar, issued to commemorate the unveiling of the Lafayette monument in Paris in 1900, but they are worth only $2. The government mint made 50,000 of these coins and turned them over to the committee in charge of the monument in this city at $1 each, the premium to be devoted to the building of the monument.

"It's a hard thing to make a fictitious value for a coin, and this is clearly shown by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition's issue of Jefferson and McKinley gold dollars.

"These were the first gold coins to bear the portraits of United States citizens, and their issue was limited. The original price was $3, but the prospects are quite rosy for the exposition to have a large number of the coins left on its hands, as the general public is not at all enthusiastic over paying $3 for a gold dollar, and the coin collectors pay no attention to them whatever.

"The only coin issued by the government during the last fifty years that commands a really high premium, with the one exception of the 1856 cent, is that known as the Stella four-dollar gold piece. This coin also was nothing more than a pattern piece. It was made at the United States mint in 1879 and 1880.

"Only a limited number of them were coined, about six hundred in all. They now bring from $40 to $55, according to state of preservation.

"People will no doubt be surprised to learn that a specimen of the ordinary bronze cent of 1877, in especially good condition, brings as much as from $1 to $1.50. They command a premium, no matter what is their state of preservation, but their value doubles and trebles when they show little signs of wear from circulation. There are a good many cents of this date still in general circulation if one will take the trouble to keep a lookout for them.

"The coinage of all the smaller denominations was quite limited in 1877 and nearly all of them bring fair premiums. A nickel three-cent piece of that year is worth $3 to a collector, whereas the other dates fetch only a few cents. Nickel five-cent pieces of 1877 bring from $3 to $4.—New York Sun.

TRAIN BALANCED IN MID-AIR.

The steel bridge over the Pecos river, Texas, is a marvel of mechanical skill and extreme simplicity of construction. It is considerably over 300 feet in height and is 2,180 feet long, yet it is supported by stone pillars so small that it seems incredible to the beholder that they can sustain the enormous weight of passing trains, which invariably stop on the bridge to allow passengers to alight and view the structure and the bleak, desolate surroundings.

The bridge is in what is locally known as the Pecos district, which is still under the jurisdiction of the old time lawgiver who enforces his authority with the aid of a six-shooter if necessary. While the structure was being erected a Texan cowboy met his death by falling from a girder to the turbid river below. A post-mortem examination brought to light a loaded weapon and forty-odd dollars on the person of the deceased, who left no heirs. The Pecos sheriff thought the situation over and finally ord

eyes bright, her hair blowing in the wind.

"And, Peggy, do you know what I tucked away in a chest down in my cabin? A lot of books that you like—some from the old garret. I've saved them them to read on rainy days."

Peggy did not speak, but the blood began to creep into her face and she looked wistfully across the water. Then she smiled.

"I didn't know you could save anything," she said, weakly.

"Come now, Peggy, that is too much."

"I didn't mean to hurt you. But you must not forget, Monty, that there are other years to follow this one. Do you know what I mean?"

"Peggy, dear, please don't lecture me," he begged, so piteously that she could not be serious.

"The class is dismissed for today, Monty," she said, airily. "But the professor knows his duty and won't let you off so easily next time."

(To Be Continued.)

ORIGIN OF EARTHQUAKES

It Is Probably Similar to That of Atmospheric Storms.

There was recently delivered by M. Guarini, before the Belgium society of astronomy, a very interesting address, the point of which was to explain earthquakes as the result of electrical phenomena. The question is all the more important as the matter, up to the present, has not been considered with proper care. M. Guarini did not stop with expounding the idea of others, but expressed personal theories which are interesting and important. The most original portion of the address was the statement that the origin of earthquakes is clearly electrical, and that it is possible for earthquakes to be checked by electrical arrangements. The argument of the speaker was that when the cause of an effect is suppressed the effect is likewise suppressed. M. Guarini stated that it is well known that all mechanical, chemical, and caloric phenomena are accompanied by the production of electricity and magnetism, and that it is consequently not going too far to ask the reader to believe that during earthquakes there is production of electricity and magnetism.

Two theories of electrical earthquakes have been proposed up to the present, that of Dary and that of Plante. M. Dary supposes that the terrestrial strata, by their different degrees of electric conductivity, form natural condensers which are charged by telluric currents. When the dielectric is pierced there is produced an earthquake or subterranean storm, analogous to an atmospheric storm. M. Plante considers that the earth is attracted by electrified cloud masses, while M. Guarini considers: (1) that heat is produced in the terrestrial crust under the effect of telluric currents heating slightly conductive beds. When aqueous infiltrations meet these beds the water is vaporized and the pressure of the vapor may produce subterranean explosions; (2) there is produced in the water-charged layers phenomena of electrolysis under the effect of the telluric currents. The masses of gas in this case may explode under the effect of a spark or heat. To these two hypotheses M. Tokionsky adds another. Being given the fact that the earth includes all necessary chemicals for the production of carbide of calcium, it is not improbable that there exist in certain portions of the earth natural deposits of carbide of calcium. If aqueous infiltrations meet these beds there is produced acetylene which, under certain conditions, may explode.

According to M. Guarini, earthquakes may be suppressed as follows: In case of the Dary hypothesis it is merely necessary to establish a conductor between the armatures of the condenser, while in that of Plante it is necessary to connect the attracting and the attracted bodies in order that they may be placed in the same potential. In the first of the Guarini theories it is necessary to place a conductor in parallel with the resistance, while in the second the electrodes of the conductor must be united. In all of these cases the greater portion of the current would pass through the conductor and the intraterrestrial phenomena would be avoided. In certain cases the conductor may be the rails of a railroad electrically connected.—Public Opinion.

VINITA'S REMARKABLE ARTESIAN WELLS

The greatest feature that distinguishes Vinita from all other towns is her flowing artesian wells, now numbering twenty-two. The water is found at a depth of a little over 500 feet, and, when tapped, flows continuously. It is not only perfectly pure and pleasant to the taste, but has medicinal qualities that are certain, when its virtues become known, to make Vinita the seat of a vast sanitarium. In fact, such an institution is soon to be erected by a company now forming.

Two wells are constantly discharging into a large, cemented reservoir, and the water is then pumped into a 90,000-gallon steel tank 110 feet from the ground. From this it passes through mains and pipes into the homes of the people. This water is furnished at absolute cost, or at least that is the intention, the system belonging to the city.

All but four of these wells are on private property; in some instances a number of neighbors clubbed together, sank a well and thus secured a private supply, the natural force being sufficient to send the water into all parts of the houses. The flat price for drilling one of these wells is $50, though drillers will not covenant to go more than 600 feet for that sum. The uniform pressure at the surface of these wells is thirty-five pounds to the square inch.

There has been much discussion the past year or two regarding the medicinal qualities of Vinita's artesian water. It has been said that there is and is not sulphur in the water, that the odor is due to the sodium chloride (common salt) and calcium.

The above analysis did not seem to account for the gas flowing with the water, which burns, and upon inquiry Prof. Holter replied: "As to the fire gas you say is in the water which burns, I know nothing about it. The material you get that burns is without doubt natural gas."

The quantity of water which the wells of Vinita would discharge in an hour is not known. Most, if not all, of them are so cased that the discharge is through a two-inch pipe, and if permitted they flow a full stream with the pressure stated. The Marks well, sunk by a local development syndicate last spring to a depth of 1,907 feet, was left open for a number of months, and the discharge was a veritable creek, which flowed through the north part of town, to the injury of the streets and annoyance of persons driving in that section.

ON THE VALUE OF FRESH AIR

In the museum connected with the Edinburgh University is an exhibit that is a striking object lesson of the value of fresh air. A professor has secured the lungs of an Eskimo, a Londoner and a coal miner. He has had them preserved by chemical process and they are now side by side in a glass case.

The Eskimo's lungs are pure white, the Londoner's lungs are a dirty brown, and the coal miner's lungs are jet black. The Eskimo had kept his lungs clean not because he knew more about breathing than the Londoner or the coal miner, but because he lived in a land of snow fields and spent his time in the open air.—Chicago News.

ENDURANCE IN DANCING.

Rome has recently entered the arena of odd competitions by promoting a dancing match, the prizes being awarded to the dancers who made the greatest number of steps in a given time. The records made were certainly astouding, for at the close it was found that a woman had actually danced 28,000 steps, while her nearest rival, also a woman, had the creditable score of 21,000 steps. It is a tribute to the terpsichorean superiority of women that the most nimble-footed of the men did not reach even 15,000 steps.

In another dancing tournament at Paris M. Vincent and Mlle. Scherin succeeded in waltzing for six hours and three-quarters without a moment's rest, while a Berlin man waltzed for 16 consecutive hours, from 9 a. m. to 1 o'clock the next morning.

QUEEN TRIMS HER OWN HATS

Perhaps the most perfectly gowned royal lady in Europe is Queen Alexandra. Her Majesty inherited the talent from her mother, the late Queen of Denmark, and her early training taught her to understand what is becoming. Not only is Her Majesty discerning in her good taste when choosing what is suitable, but she is also able to trim her own hats and bonnets, and often makes some subtle change in the headgear seen to her. This gives it an originality not seen in the work of a paid milliner.

The Toilers in Our Factories.

No workmen in the world can do *so much* or use the same intelligence that our own American work-men and women are capable of. That is why America is now beating the world in manufactures; all due to the brain and muscle of our Yankee men and women.

Unfortunately where there is smoke, dirt and dust and little sunlight there also can be found the germs of disease. Nature's great disinfectant is sunlight. It is in the factory, the workshop, the office, that men and women suffer from diseases which are in the dust and the bad air. Such disease germs enter into the blood in two ways, either through the lungs or stomach.

After years of experience in an active practice, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., discovered a remedy that is a blood-maker and tissue-builder, at the same time alleviates a cough. He called it Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—an alterative extract that assists in the digestion and assimilation of the food—so that the blood gets its elements from the products of digestion, the liver at the same time is started into activity and there is perfect elimination of waste matter. The germs of grip, malaria, catarrh or consumption find a fertile field if the body is not kept in perfect order and the blood pure.

Because the stomach is diseased there is a diminution of the red corpuscles of the blood. This is why one is sleepless, languid, nervous and irritable. Sensitive stomachs groan aloud at the irritating cod liver oils, but they will get all the food elements the tissues require by using the "Golden Medical Discovery."

The "Discovery" is absolutely a non-alcoholic and non-narcotic medicine. There is nothing else "just as good."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, the best laxative for old and young people. They cure constipation and biliousness.

OBEYED ORDERS WITH ALACRITY

How an Army Lieutenant's Sweetheart Interpreted the Colonel's Telegram.

A smart young officer belonging to a cavalry corps in India was sent on sick leave to a convalescent station of Simla and, while recovering his health among the hills there, was robbed of his heart and in return captivated the charming thief. The young fellow proposed and was accepted and with all possible dispatch the wedding day was fixed. But the colonel of the expectant bridegroom's regiment was strongly opposed to the lieutenant marrying and telegraphed an unwelcome 'Join at once" to the amorous sub.

The chagrined soldier handed the peremptory message to his fair one. She glanced at it and then, with a becoming blush of sweet simplicity, remarked:

"I am more than glad, dear, that your colonel so approves of your choice, but what a hurry he is in for the wedding. I don't think I can be ready quite so soon, but I'll try, for, of course, the colonel must be obeyed."

"But you don't seem to understand the telegram, sweetheart," said the lieutenant. "It upsets every plan we have made. You see, he says, 'Join at once.'"

"Certainly he does, dear," replied the lady, looking up with an arch smile, "but it is you who don't seem to understand it. When the colonel says, 'Join at once,' what does he mean but get married immediately? What else, indeed, can he possibly mean?"

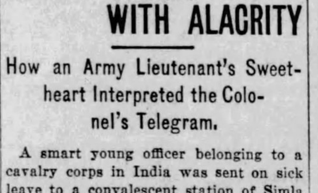
"What else, indeed, darling?" delightedly exclaimed the ardent lover, rejoicing in the new reading, which he received with the utmost alacrity. So forty-eight hours had scarcely passed before the colonel received the following: "Your orders have been carried out. We were joined at once."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

A FREAK SIGN.

The above picture shows the only name in the New York directory which can be read backward as well as forward. The sign in the picture is at No. 122 Morning-



side avenue, between 122d and 123d streets, and attracts much attention, and many people stop to look at it.

A DISMAL FAILURE.

I try to me American,
But eet ees hard to be.
I no mooch good for Fightin'-Man—
Italia for me!

I gona tal you how eet ees.
I reada pretta well
Een newsa papers all about
Dees Meester Roosavel',
Dat's w'at you calla "strenuous"
An' gotta moocha teeth,
An' gotta "big steeck" by hees side
For heetin' peoples weeth
Ef dey no doin' w'at ees right,
Or eef dey say he must
Be buyin' votes weeth money dat
He taka from da Trust.
Dees Parka mak' heem mad an' so
He tak' da "bigga steeck";
"You notta speaka true!" he say,
An' heet heem pretta queeck.
So den da people shout: "Hooray!
Da greata gooda man!
He no could standa talk like dat
An' be American.
He ees da man for us," dey say,
"You bet he ees da stuff,"
An' mak' heem President agen
Weeth playnta votes enough.
Well, so am I da presidant
Of dees peanutta-stan',
An' so I try for do my best
To be American.
Wan day ees com' a customer
An' say to me "Da price
Of dose banan' ees pretta steep;
Dey no look vera nice."
"Eh? W'at? I ees American!"
I say to heem, "You lie!"
An' den I grab a bigga steeck
An' poke heem in da eye.
* * * * * * *
Dees hospital dat I am een
Ees vera nice, but O!
W'en I ees gattin' well agen
I know where I weel go.
I try to be American,
But eet ees hard to be.
I no mooch good for Fightin'-Man—
Italia for me!

T. A. Daly in Catholic Standard and Times.

More Offices than Candidates.

The little Republic of San Marino, the smallest and oldest in the world, is in the throes of a reform movement. The greatest difficulty it has to contend with is to find in its 9,000 of population suitable men to fill the offices of state.

"MY GIRL."

ELIZABETH AYRES.

My Girl and I saw a bit of rough weather the other night. The storm is passed over now and the sun is shining again, but there were a few moments in our house when things looked dark. The way it happened was this:

It being the last of the month and coming near to the end of the year, there was extra work to be done at the office and I had to go down town in the evening, once in a while. My Girl didn't like it a little bit, and neither did I, but business is business and I had to go.

I'd been getting home soon after ten every night and My Girl would have something to eat ready for me on the dining room table. She'd say it was something "good-tasted," and it always was. It went right to the spot, especially when My Girl sat within reach of my arm and took little tastes herself. The night the storm blew up, I didn't get home until after twelve o'clock. I wasn't "out with the boys," or forgetting My Girl, but after we'd finished work at the office, "the Boss" came in and sat down to talk. He's been making money this year so he felt mellow and wanted to be a good fellow. We talked business for an hour or more, and when we shut up shop and started for home, the Boss asked me which way I was going.

"Out home," I said, and told him the direction.

"We might as well walk along together," he proposed.

He offered me a cigar and we went up the street smoking like chimneys. The Boss smokes good cigars. I thought to myself, "I wish My Girl could see me now, me and the millionaire."

When we got to his corner he stopped and acted as if he expected me to stop, too, so, naturally, I did. During the course of the conversation, he mentioned his appreciation of my "valuable services," or words to the same effect. I could feel myself "swelling wisibly," and before we parted he hinted there would be a raise of salary for me in my Christmas stocking. The fact is, he didn't stop at hinting, but came out flat-footed and said there would be, and told me how much.

Me, the rich man! Me, able to give My Girl diamonds! Me, with money in the bank! Me, a bloated bondholder!

In less than a minute after he told me, I had our house paid for and a checkbook in my inside pocket. My imagination worked overtime. Outwardly, it was man to man in a business deal. Inwardly, I was throwing up my hat and cheering, crazy to run home and tell My Girl. I stayed calm and careless until the Boss was ready to let me go, and then I tore along the street fanning the air with my heels. My feelings were in such a hurry I could not go fast enough to keep up with them.

Someway, I felt there was something wrong as soon as I came in sight of our house. It didn't seem to be saying, "Welcome home," as usual.

I put the key in the lock and worked it slow to give My Girl time to come and open the door. She didn't come. I listened for the soft swish of her skirts and the pit-pat of her feet. I didn't hear them. Everything was still and speechless. My spirits began to feel as if they had been rained on.

When I went into the house, My Girl was sitting in the parlor acting interested in a book she was reading.

"Howdy, My Girl?" said I.

She "gave me a look," and then moved the look on to our sixty-nine cent clock. Just at that moment it was ticking louder than I ever heard it before.

"Awful late, awful late, awful late," it clucked away, sixty miles to the minute.

I felt like kicking the thing out of the house.

"John," My Girl said, in a sad, tired voice, "when you expect to be out so late I think you might tell me. I've been worried to death about you."

When she says "John" I know the worst has come.

"Yes'm." I answered, meekly. "I'm too young and handsome to be out nights alone. Some one might steal me."

My Girl refused to take notice.

I hitched around feeling as if my feet didn't fit me. I thought My Girl was cross and I began to catch the crossness myself. I forgot that she didn't know what had kept me out so late. I got cranky and wouldn't tell her, thinking how ashamed and sorry she would be when I got ready to forgive her and to explain.

I went around there, stepping on my lower lip and feeling like misunderstood virtue, and all the time I hadn't an idea what My Girl had in her mind. Men are like mud images sometimes when it comes to understanding a woman when she won't talk. There's no question about it, I've a mean disposition.

The silence was so thick you could cut it. I had that "all is over" feeling, and, not knowing what else to do, I went into the dining room to get a bite to eat. My Girl had something "good-tasted" for me on the table, just like always. I sat down, pretending to be hungry, but I couldn't eat a mouthful. The house seemed to sag with stillness without My Girl chirping around, and I wasn't used to eating at a table where I couldn't reach out and put my hand on her when I wanted to.

I leaned my elbows on the table and hung my head on my fists, feeling misery. I didn't know exactly what was the matter, only I thought My Girl was unreasonable, and that it was hard on a man to come home full up with good news and be treated to a glacial period. So I wouldn't speak. Neither would My Girl speak. There were strained relations between us.

Pretty soon I sighed a big sigh. It seemed as if everything happy was ended forever. I could see my life stretching ahead, a barren waste. I did not expect such treatment from My Girl. I sighed again. Then I heard a soft rustle behind me. My Girl's arms were around my neck.

"Teddy," she whispered, "let's not be mad any longer."

"I never was," I growled; "you began it."

"Yes, I did," she confessed. "I'm sorry."

I tried to whirl around and get My Girl's face up against my breast pocket. I thought maybe she wanted to have a happy little weep and then it would be all out and over. She didn't. She wouldn't let me turn around, but she hid her face in the back of my neck and told what was troubling her mind. It was all I could do to hear her as she spoke in a chokey whisper, and I didn't have an ear fastened on me near my collar button.

"Teddy," she said, "I'll tell you what made me act so foolish."

She stopped and drew a quivery breath. Finally she went on with long waits between.

"You know, Teddy, when a girl marries a man—when a girl marries a man"—she came to a full stop and I suggested, "When a girl marries a man like you married me," to encourage her.

"Yes," she agreed, "like I married you, why, he's—he's heaven and earth and all the world beside to her, and the first time he stays out late without telling her he's going to, and when she's sitting alone, waiting and listening at every footstep and wondering why he doesn't come, she begins to think things, and perhaps one of the things she thinks is that her man is beginning to find out he can have a good time without her. It hurts, Teddy, it hurts awfully when she thinks that."

I was getting chokey myself. "Why, My Girl!" was all that I could say.

"I know it wasn't true, Teddy. I know it wasn't true. I got nervous here alone, and imagined things."

Her lips were against my cheek; her cool, soft lips as clean as the petals of a rose.

"No, it wasn't true, My Girl, it never will be true," I protested, "let me tell you why I was so late—"

She interrupted me.

"No, don't explain. I don't want you to. Whatever made you late, I know was all right. I never want you to feel you must explain anything to me."

I had myself turned around so I could look into her face. "My Girl," I insisted, solemn as an owl in a graveyard, "if you don't let me tell, I shall blow up."

Then we both laughed and it was all over.

You should have seen My Girl's eyes shine when I told her of the good luck that was coming our way.

"Teddy," she said, "if we have so much money, we'll get puffed up with pride."

"We'll have to be hooped in, Mrs. Vanderbilt." I agreed, "or there'll not be room in the same town for the two of us."

"I wish I hadn't been cross when you came home," My Girl regretted, "I never shall be the same woman again."

"Now, My Girl," I said, "don't be a blighted being. Anyway," I went on, "there's a brand new day tomorrow."

"Yes," answered My Girl, as delighted as if she had made a wonderful discovery, "we can always begin the world over every morning."

"Teddy," she said, looking at me with such open-faced admiration it made me ashamed, "I wonder how I happened to be so lucky as to get you."

"My Girl," I told her, right back like lightning, "that's just what I was thinking about you."

There's another nice thing about My Girl, she can make you feel so satisfied with yourself.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

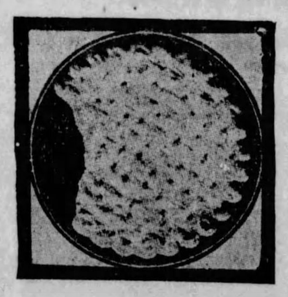
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

ROYAL SOUVENIR.

This looks like any ordinary biscuit—and, in fact, it was an ordinary biscuit until King Edward took a bite of it. Then it was raised from the commonplace to a high place of distinction in the eyes of



the world. It is not every biscuit that has the honor of being bitten by a king and then handed down to posterity by the camera. And yet a king's bite is like the bite of any other man; yet if a beggar had bitten this biscuit it would not have risen in sentimental value. That is because there are more beggars in the world than kings. At any rate, besides having furnished a nibble for a monarch, this biscuit is also food for thought.

AN UNHAPPY WOMAN'S ADVICE

A woman who has had a very unhappy married life gives this advice to young women:

Dont' marry a man to reform him. It can't be done unless he is under twenty-two.

...e woman who permits her heart to rule her head makes a sad mistake.

If a girl loves a man, no matter how dissipated or selfish he may be, she plunges into matrimony with her eyes closed.

No woman should ever depend entirely on her husband for happiness. It is folly and leads always to heartache. A married woman should have a life apart from her husband.

Let her keep sweet and true and lovable, but beyond a certain point she should not venture, lest she lose her individuality in her husband's, with the result that he will impose upon her.

Beware of a man with an ungovernable temper, and almost all men are endowed with this quality.

Shun the man who drinks to excess, for it is a habit that leads to wretchedness.

Avoid also the man who is selfish, the man who considers his own interests before those of his wife.

All men are fickle, and it depends on the wife's power to hold them.—Baltimore Sun.

Well Pleased—The Combination Oil Cure for Cancer Used Successfully on Mr. Omer, of Clayton, Ill.

Clayton, Ill., June 1, 1904.

DR. D. M. BYE CO., Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR DOCTORS—I received your letter of May 20 in regard to myself. I don't see any signs of the sore on my face returning. You done a good piece of work on it. I am well pleased with it. I thank you for the interest you take in my welfare. W. E. OMER.

There is absolutely no need of the knife or burning plaster, no need of pain or disfigurement. The Combination Oil Cure for cancers is soothing and balmy, safe and sure. Write for free book to the Originator's Office, Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505 C., Indianapolis, Ind.

BIRDS AS LAMPLIGHTERS.

In an adjacent suburban town, where the streets are lighted by gas lamps, a curious thing happened. A gentleman noticed that for several nights the gas was not lighted in front of his house and reported the matter to the gas company. The lamplighter who had the street in charge was sure that he had lighted it each night. Later the gentleman noticed that the lamp was often lighted through the day, and decided that some mischievous boy was responsible for it. Keeping a close watch for the offender, he was astonished to see the light flash up when no a soul was near it. He placed a ladder against the post and climbed up to investigate the matter. He found that the two chains which turned the light on and off moved so easily that the slighttst touch was sufficient to send them up or down. But they could not move of their own weight nor by the wind. Still more puzzled, the man returned to his watch at a discreet distance, and was soon rewarded by seeing a wren fly to the lamp, perch itself on the ring at the end of the chain, and give it a pull which lighted the gas. He then remembered that a wren had reared a brood in the lamp that year.

A TEASING HUSBAND.

The inflection of the voice in remarking on the most commonplace happening can dignify it with wholly fictitious importance, just as the tone can belittle a subject of real importance. The former was demonstrated this last summer to the great amusement of the people at an inland lake.

A party of three—young Mr. and Mrs. and an odd man—were rowing. It might be remarked that the young husband is accused by his wife of being a "terrific tease." As they approached a boat in which an aged, lone fisherman sat patiently watching his line and smoking a short "cutty" pipe, the young husband whispered hoarsely in tones of horror: "Look! Look! He's smoking his pipe upside down! Great Heavens!"

His wife looked up in alarm at the implied horror in his voice, and gazing in the direction in which her husband was pointing saw the old fisherman, his pipe gripped in his teeth with the bowl inverted.

His danger was not apparent to the unsophisticated little woman, but surely her husband knew, and his manner and voice betrayed some great impending danger.

"Oh, Bob! The poor man! Tell him quick! Please do!" she gasped, with the fear of some catastrophe tugging at her heart.

The gale of laughter that followed apprised her of the fact that once more that "terrific tease" of a husband had betrayed her confiding nature.

Catarrh Cured Free

If You Have Any of the Following Symptoms, Send Your Name and Address Today.

Is your breath foul? Voice husky? Nose stopped? Snore at night? Sneeze a great deal? Pain across eyes? Losing sense of smell or taste? Dropping into the throat? Getting deaf? Bad taste in the mouth? Hacking cough? Take cold easily? If so, you have catarrh.

In order to prove to all who are suffering from this dangerous and loathsome disease that Gauss' Catarrh Cure will actually cure any case of catarrh quickly, I will send a trial package by mail free of all cost. Send us your name and address today and the treatment will be sent you by return mail. Try it. It will positively cure so that you will be welcomed instead of shunned by your friends. Write today, you may forget it tomorrow. C. E. Gauss, 2935 Main St., Marshall, Mich.

GETTING EVEN WITH SERPENTS

Searching for Antidote for Venomous Snake Bite.

The method pursued by medical science in its treatment of the more fatal diseases is to set back fires—that is, to use the cause of the malady to effect its cure. This is particularly true of those that develop active and virulent poisons, or more particularly the germ diseases, says The Washington Star. This has now been brought forward to hopeful experimentation with the poison of venomous snakes. That is a danger that perhaps does not possess much personal interest for dwellers in cities, but if a genuine antidote for the bites of all kinds of serpents, from the cobra to the copperhead, could be discovered, thousands of painful deaths in the old world and the new could be annually prevented. Even the United States possesses its share of poisonous reptiles in its mountain regions and its semi-tropical belt, and a great many thousand people would feel more comfortable did they know that an adequate antidote to their venomous attacks existed.

In the Bengal province of India the statistics show that over a thousand deaths occur from snake bites every year, and in the other districts the fatalities from the same cause are proportionately more numerous. The cobra is the principal offender, and as its bite, unlike that of the rattlesnake and most other venomous serpents, causes a comparatively painless death, it may be preferable to undergoing experiences with famine or bubonic plague. Still, there are many other sections of the world where life is still regarded as worth living and where the bites of poisonous serpents are very much dreaded.

It is stated that Dr. Marshall, of the pathological department of the University of Pennsylvania, has allied himself with scientists of Europe in the effort to discover an efficient antidote. It is proper that this enterprise should be international, because if results of value are obtained the whole habitable globe will become their beneficiary, and perhaps spots on it not now considered habitable will then become so. Dr. Marshall is now in Europe making his experiments, but he has enthusiastic co-laborers working for him at the university and at the storehouse of the Philadelphia Zoo. To this latter post twice a month representatives of the university repair to "milk" the rattlesnakes and other venomous specimens. The snake is throttled so it is impossible for him to use his fangs and the poisin sacs are then pressed, yielding perhaps a teaspoonful of yellowish venom. When the entire stock has been milked the snakes are returned to the storehouse to secrete a new supply.

The product is taken to the laboratory, filtered, and mixed with salt solutions until it crystallizes, and is then consigned to Dr. Marshall in Europe, who experiments upon guinea pigs, rabbits and dogs to test its toxicological effects. Enough progress has been made to learn that snake venom is not a simple poison, but is composed of several constituents of a proteid nature, each of which acts on one tissue class of cells. The only human subject upon which the antitoxin has been tested was the colored janitor of the Zoo, who was bitten by an escaped rattlesnake, and recovered by the use of the serum. Serpents will never be agreeable associates, but their neighborhood will be robbed of most of its terrors should this scientific quest attain a completely successful issue.

HAPPY CHILDHOOD

Right Food Makes Happy Children Because They are Healthy.

Sometimes milk does not agree with children or adults. The same thing is true of other articles of food. What agrees with one sometimes does not agree with others.

But food can be so prepared that it will agree with the weakest stomach. As an illustration—anyone, no matter how weak the stomach, can eat, relish and digest a nice hot cup of Postum coffee with a spoonful or two of Grape-Nuts poured in, and such a combination contains nourishment to carry one a number of hours, for almost every particle of it will be digested and taken up by the system and be made use of.

A lady writes from the land of the Magnolia and the mocking bird way down in Alabama and says: "I was led to drink Postum because coffee gave me sour stomach and made me nervous. Again Postum was recommended by two well known physicians for my children, and I feel especially grateful for the benefit derived.

"Milk does not agree with either child, so to the eldest, aged four and one-half years, I give Postum with plenty of sweet cream. It agrees with her splendidly, regulating her bowels perfectly, although she is of a constipated habit.

"For the youngest, aged two and one-half years, I use one half Postum and one-half skimmed milk. I have not given any medicine since the children began using Postum, and they enjoy every drop of it.

"A neighbor of mine is giving Postum to her baby, lately weaned, with splendid results. The little fellow is thriving famously." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum agrees perfectly with children and supplies adults with the hot, invigorating beverage in place of coffee. Literally thousands of Americans have been helped out of stomach and nervous diseases by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee. Look in pkg. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

The Farmstead

Questions for Answers.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

Will some one tell me what is the matter with my apple trees, and what to do for them? The trees are healthy looking, blossom nicely and are full of fruit; but when the fruit is about half grown it commences to rot and falls off the tree in a short time. Not a single apple in my entire orchard matured this year.—C. Modesto, Cala.

Will some one who has had experience feeding shredded corn fodder, with stalks, tell me through the columns of the Farmstead, if there is any danger in feeding it to horses and cattle? Some say the outside of the stalks, fed to horses, will kill them. Having been a subscriber to the Blade for several years, and having never asked a question before I would like an answer.—Old Subscriber, Ether, N. C.

Will some reader of the Blade tell me the disease and a remedy for my calves, if there is any? They began to lose flesh, then have a dry cough, and soon got to panting. In a day or two they begin to grunt at every breath; consumption takes place and they get worse until they die. I examined one and its lungs were full of small white worms, one to two inches long. They had plenty of salt and water. Will be glad to hear from anyone.—H., Willis, Va.

Will some reader please tell me a way for bleaching celery plants?—W. Corrallis, Ore.

I have a cow with a spongy growth on the knee, which developed about a year ago. Will some one please tell me what to do for her?—W. Oconee, Neb.

What is the best way of getting rid of cabbage worms? I know it is too late for this year, but I want to be ready next season.—W. Muscatine, Iowa.

How can I best protect my colonies of bees from the cold during the coming winter?—G., Port Huron, Mich.

I am told that the color of the yolk of an egg depends largely on the food of the hens. I know that light-colored yolks are not desired by customers. Will some one tell me the facts and how to feed for deep orange yolks?—G. Peekskill, N. Y.

Will some farmer give an approved recipe for making corned beef?—Subscriber, Scio, O.

What is the latest approved method of fighting the San Jose scale on peach and other fruit trees?—M., Port Clinton, Ohio.

Pumpkins.

Editor Farmstead:—Is there more than one kind of pumpkin? Several people in this neighborhood contend that the old yellow cow-pumpkin is the only kind properly called a pumpkin, and that all other similar varieties of fruit are squashes, gourds, etc. F., Monroe, Iowa.

The pumpkin is a variety of the gourd and cucumber family; but it is absurd to say that only one variety is entitled to the name. Tell the people who claim that to spend a couple of dollars in the purchase of text-books on botany, which will prove their error. The pumpkin is classified by botanists as cucurbita pepo. This is a genus of the cucurbitaceae, and has very many varieties. The squash is another genus of the same family; the gourd is another genus. There are, as said above, many varieties of the pumpkin. Some are bright yellow on the outside, as the "cow-pumpkin;" some are sage-green, some are striped, and so on. Some are small, some are large. The writer, when a boy, was reared on a fertile valley farm in southern Ohio, and knows whereof he speaks.

Seed Sweet Potatoes.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell S., of Nida, Mo., to select his seed sweet potatoes in the fall (at digging time); dry them and pack in dry oat chaff—a layer of chaff and a layer of potatoes. Pack in a box or barrel, and set them away in a dry place, where they will not freeze.—W., Mt. Auburn, Ill.

Egg-Eating Hens.

Editor Farmstead:—In the Weekly Blade I notice three answers to the question how to cure hens of eating eggs. Now, these people are away off. I have had hens begin to eat their eggs and always cured them by taking an egg, breaking a small hole in the small end, pouring out a little of the white, then dropping in a few drops of carbolic acid, stirring it till it thickens, and then giving it the hens to eat. They scarcely ever want the second dose. Care must be taken to use only enough acid to congeal the egg in the shell, as the acid is a deadly poison. Always have plenty of water handy for them to drink, as its a hot dose. I have used it many times, never killed a hen, nor failed to break them of the habit. We old breeders do not like to cut the heads off our pure blood stock, especially where they cost us from $25 to $50 per trio, and an egg and a few drops of carbolic acid, almost no expense at all. It don't pay. Try it and report.—A., Kennedy, New York.

Sour Apples and Cows.

Editor Farmstead: Please tell P., of Sandy Lake, Pa., to make vinegar of his sour apples, sell the vinegar, buy corn with the proceeds and feed the corn to his cows. He will get more and better milk than by feeding apples.—W., Mt. Auburn, Ill.

To Keep Cider Sweet.

Editor Farmstead: Some one lately asked how to do this. Bring the new cider to a boiling heat, put it into quart glass cans and seal while hot, just as any canning is done.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

Scours in Calves.

Editor Farmstead: I noticed in your issue of Nov. 17, inquiry from G., of Moline, Ill., asking for a remedy for scours in calves. I have had considerable experience in raising calves by hand and on the cow, and have found that scours, as a rule, are caused by cold. Calves that are kept in a warm, sheltered place seldom have them. My remedy is mountain sage. I steep it strong, and give about half a pint in new milk; or it can be given clear if the calf has to be drenched. I have never lost a calf since I began using it. Two or three doses is usually enough. The herb grows wild here, but I think it can be procured at the drug stores in the eastern states. It is equally good for the human family, as there is no danger of drinking too much, as anyone who has ever tried drinking it will be willing to affirm.—S., Frankstone, Colo.

Editor Farmstead: Scours in calves is mostly caused by overfeeding or feeding too much at one time, at too long intervals. If desirable that the calf shall eat a certain quantity, feed oftener and less at once. Reduce the amount of milk by about one-third, as soon as you see the symptoms, and the calf will commonly recover. If you wish to do anything more, boil the milk for a feed or two. Some put a pint of wheat flour into an iron kettle, stir and roast it until it brown and dissolve it in the milk and this is said to be good.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

Ridges on Cattle Horns.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell A., of Ceylon, Minn., that the rings on his cow's horns denote their age. The first one comes at three years old, and one each year after.—W., Mt. Auburn, Ill.

The editor of the Farmstead takes the liberty of doubting this. Will the veteran stock-raisers of the great Blade farm family give us their experience?

Bugs in Beans.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell the readers of your valuable paper if they wait until after the middle of June before planting beans they will never get buggy.—H., Towanda, Pa.

Cultivating Asparagus.

Editor Farmstead:—To the friend who asked how to manage an asparagus plant in winter. Mow the dead tops and burn them on the bed. This will thin out the asparagus beetle, and also the young seedling plants that would come up next spring. Then a coat of manure is generally in order. Spread it on the bed, to be lightly dug in in April. Wild asparagus grows on seabeaches and saline plains and salt may be put on next spring. Here is an old garden hook which says "that to a bed of 50 by 6 feet, a bushel of salt may be applied with good effect in early spring." Whether it makes the crop larger or not I am not so sure, but it will certainly kill weeds. Old meat or fish brine may be used in this way.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

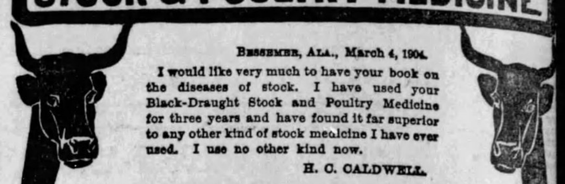
Riddance for Fleas.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell G., of Martinsville, Mo., to turn sheep into and around his barn and the fleas will disappear.—W., Mt. Auburn, Ill.

Strawberry Culture.

Editor Farmstead:—To V., Falls Church, Va.: I have raised many different kinds of strawberries from seed, wild and tame, and of all sizes and different flavors. You are to separate each kind into rows and name them. If you have non-pistillates, put them alongside of the prolific ones, all inferiors. Manure the ground with them. Strawberry plants are great drinkers, but do not want to stand on wet, undrained soil. If you want a certain strawberry, get the plant from some one nearest by, or raise something as good. I have had them year after year as stated above, and know how it is done. I beg to differ with G., of Arkport, N. Y., in regard to seeding strawberries. What is the way different varieties are produced, by my own experience.—T., Port Angeles, Wash.

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK & POULTRY MEDICINE



BESSEMER, ALA., March 4, 1904.

I would like very much to have your book on the diseases of stock. I have used your Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine for three years and have found it far superior to any other kind of stock medicine I have ever used. I use no other kind now.

H. C. CALDWELL.

A half-pound can of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is the best investment any farmer or stock raiser can make It invigorates the animal liver and prevents and cures disease. It is a first-class laxative—but it is more than a laxative. It tones up the whole system.

Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine makes cattle fat, makes cows give more milk, fattens hogs and poultry and makes hens lay.

Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine puts life into every animal and fowl on the place and makes it worth much more to its owner.

That is why Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is a good investment for every farmer.

If your dealer does not sell Black-Draught Stock and

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with each question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Socialists.

What was the Socialist popular vote? What are the tenents of the party?—F. Newton, Iowa.

As to the presidential vote, see answer elsewhere headed, "The Presidential Vote." As to the tenets of the Socialistis, they are so chaotic that no one can state them with authority. We have asked a leading Socialist of this city to answer your question, but we are not responsible for his reply. He says:

"The ultimate aim of the Socialists is the governmental ownership and operation of all railroads, mines, telegraph lines, telephones, mills, shops, factories, and in fact, all the means of production. They would have the state the only employer and the sole possessor of wealth, except personal effects, such as clothing and household goods. The idea of equal distribution of the products of industry is prominent in their theories. But for the immediate program of their party they advocate woman suffrage, the public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies and trusts, the public ownership and operation of all railroads, telegraph lines and other means of transportation and communication, also the public ownership and management of gas works, electric lighting plants, and all other public utilities; the public ownership of mines and oil and gas wells, the employment of the unemployed on public works, at the expense of the national government, national labor legislation instead of local, the constitution to be amended so as to render that possible; national insurance of workingmen and women against want in old age, accidents or lack of work; the abolition of war by arbitration, and the adoption of the initiative and referendum system of legislation by the direct vote of the people. There are many other details of the Socialist program, but these are the main features as given here. Socialism is a destructive dream, and The Blade will answer no more questions regarding their tenets and theories.

Socialism and Anarchism.

I have taken The Blade ever since 1866, and expect to take it the rest of my life, which will not be long, as I am 78 years old. Will you please answer the following question: Anarchists and Socialists—what is their political belief, and how do they differ?—N. H. M., Soldiers' Veteran Home, Wis.

Anarchism means the abandonment of all government—a return to the days of savagery, ten or twenty or thirty thousand years ago, when the rule was, "Let every man who has the power keep, let him who conquers hold." Anarchism means the destruction of all government—practically a turning over of all the resultants of civilization to the irresponsible mob. For the program of the Socialists, refer to an answer elsewhere in this column, headed "The Socialists."

Christmas on Sunday.

Please tell me how often does the 25th of December come, in 28 years, on Sunday.—W. M. B., Summum, Ill.

It depends on which period of 28 years you choose, because of the leap years. Suppose we begin with 1901, and go to 1928, inclusive. The first Christmas to come in that period is the present year. 1905 Christmas will happen on Monday; 1906, on Tuesday; 1907, Wednesday; 1908, which is a leap year, on Friday; 1909, Saturday; 1910, Sunday; 1911, Monday; 1912, which is a leap year, Wednesday; 1913, Thursday; 1914, Friday; 1915, Saturday; 1916, which is a leap year, Monday; 1917, Tuesday; 1918, Wednesday; 1919, Thursday; 1920, which is leap year, on Saturday; 1921, Sunday; and by following up the list, "leaping over" one day in leap year, you will find 1927 will have Christmas on Sunday, and 1928 on Monday. Thus there are four Christmases which come on Sunday in the period from 1901 to 1928, inclusive. Sometimes, however, there will be five. But you can figure out when these will come for yourself, from the above.

Foreign Immigration.

L. J. M., Zumbroton, Minn., and L. O. Collas, N. C.: Dear friends, the editor of the Bureau has not the time to hunt up arguments for debates nor for papers to be read before reading clubs and debating societies. You may call on us for facts—but don't make the questions all-embracing! Ask us for a particular fact, or for a series, for example. Now, the facts regarding foreign immigration may be summarized very briefly as follows, said the editor of the Bureau adds his own opinion—which he very, very rarely does: Europeans are now coming to this country at the rate of 700,000 or more a year. The large majority of these strangers are likely by blood and race currents as well as by birth. They are Italians, Hungarians, Poles, Lithuanians, Croatians, Roumanians and Russian Jews. They differ widely among themselves, but far more from the Anglo-Saxon and Celtic stock with which this country was principally settled before their coming. If their numbers were comparatively small in appearance would not seriously affect American life; but when the coming of such swarms that every lover of the institutions, the ideals and the achievements of our people and government must contemplate the invasion with aversion and dread for the ultimate consequences. Our tariff laws are wisely designed to protect American labor and industries from the effects of competition with the ignorant and pauperized labor of the Old World. But contemporaneously with their operation we find our doors wide open for the admission of the laborers themselves to compete with the higher class labor of our own people. The inevitable results of this upon the workers of this country are the lowering of wages wherever they come into direct competition with the foreign-born hordes, and a general depression of both character and self-respect. Are these conditions to continue? According to the view and the advocacy of some American writers, they are. Every suggestion to close the doors against Europe or any portion of it is met with derision and scorn. In the face of the fact that on the Pacific side of the continent we are kept locked and bolted against the Chinese, opponents of restriction on the Atlantic side declare that it would be doing violence to our traditions and to the brotherhood of man to put any bans against immigration from Europe. How and why would it be more obnoxious in the case than in the other? We shut out the Chinese because the consensus of American sentiment agrees that their coming would debase the tone of American life and labor. But there is not the slightest doubt that the effect upon American life and labor of the presence of the multitudes from Southern Europe who are entering this country annually is debasing. In some respects they may be superior to the Chinese; in other respects they are less desirable; but in any case they are a menace to the integrity of American character and a drag on the uplifting forces of our society.

The head of a family who would welcome into his household as associates for his wife and children and competitors for the bread on the table and the garments in the wardrobe, a group of degraded, ignorant and vicious strangers from the slums might be commended for his altruistic good intentions, but would deserve to be put under bonds by the courts to prevent a more decent policy. Hospitality is a noble trait, but where it exercises no discrimination and imposes no restraint it will work mischief for a nation as well as in a family.

The Miracle at Cana.

When Christ turned the water into wine was it intoxicating wine or was it unfermented? Or does Christ intend for us to use something like grape juice not fermented? He used unleavened bread; it looks as if He would have used unfermented wine.—D. F. T., Marshville, N. C.

The editor of the Bureau is a student, not only of classical Greek, but of Hellenistic Greek—the changed, debased, or "corrupt" Greek in which the gospels and the remainder of the New Testament were written—begs to assure you that in neither classical nor Hellenistic, otherwise "New Testament" Greek, is there the slightest warrant for believing that the wine at Cana was not as intoxicating as any other wine of that period. Drop your foolish preconceptions, and read carefully John's gospel, ii, 1 to 11 inclusive. Especially note the statements in verses 9 and 10. We will not repeat, but refer you to the gospel. The plain statement is that the best wine was given first, the poorer later. What was the best wine? That which had the most delicate taste, the most alcohol. Later, when the guests were mildly fuddled, the poorer quality was given. The ruler of the feast had to have his wits about him. He could not allow himself to go into a state of half-intoxication. However, when the miraculous wine was brought on, he remonstrated because it had not been served earlier. There is not the slightest warrant in language or in history for supposing this to be non-intoxicating. The writer is sorry to say this, but he believes in telling the truth.

There is no parallel between unleavened bread and "unfermented" wine. Jesus was a Jew, and, so far as the gospel record goes, he was scrupulous in his observance of the Jewish ritual, in which was the use of unleavened bread at the festival of the passover. If you will read Exodus xii, 1 to 9, especially verse 8, you will see the reason for using unleavened bread. To leaven bread—that is, to "raise" it—requires time. The passover was a festival in commemoration of the evening before the departure for Egypt. Every one was to have his loins girt, his staff in his hand, his shoes on his feet. Why? To typify the haste with which the Israelites left Egypt. The passover lamb was to be roasted, not boiled, because the roasting was quicker. Each was to eat in hasta, and, apparently, to stand while eating, to typify his readiness to start on the instant. There was no time for "raising" the bread; hence, the use of unleavened bread. You will see there is no parallel between the latter and unfermented wine.

Presidential Electors.

The constitution says the number of presidential electors shall equal the whole number of senators and representatives. How about the electors to offset the representatives from the territories—Hawaii, for instance?—G. A. B., Toledo, O.

There are no representatives from the territories. Dear friends, why do you not read and study the constitution of the United States? This is the United STATES. The territories, the insular possessions, the canal strip, and so on, are merely "possessions of the United States." The constitution does not allow senators and representatives from any but states. A law of congress—which is but a mere courtesy—allows the territories, including Porto Rico, which is not legally a territory, to send each one a DELEGATE to congress, each of whom has a seat in the house of representatives, but no vote. Hence they are not represented among the Presidential electors. Fix firmly in your mind that the Presidential electors are chosen by the people of the STATES only, and that the people of the territories, the District of Columbia, of Hawaii, Alaska, of Porto Rico, of Samoa, of Guam, of Midway Island, of the Philippines, and of the many other smaller island possessions of the United States have no vote for Presidential electors, nor for representatives in congress, nor for legislators who shall elect United States senators and it has been so ever since the constitution was adopted, in 1789.

Soldiers' Home.

I have been under the impression that there is a branch of the United States Soldiers' Homes located somewhere in east Tennessee. I see you do not include it in the list as given in the bureau. Am I wrong? If not, I would like to know where it is located.—Old Soldier, Armathwaite, Tenn.

Yes, the list omitted that one, which was not then fully completed. It is at Johnson City, Tennessee; has just recently been opened, and has now only about 100 inmates.

Needs an Amendment.

Would it be constitutional for congress and the President to enact a law, without amending the constitution, to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors?—J. X. M., Pine Village, Ind.

If you will go to any able constitutional lawyer at your county seat, who has a copy of the United States Reports (of decisions of the supreme court), you will find that the only court in the country which has a right to interpret the constitution, has decided that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors is not a natural right, like the manufacture and sale of flour, or cloth, or other necessities of life, but merely a privilege, and that such privilege or sale is in the powers of the state governments, not of the national government. That is to say, to put the same idea into other words, that it is a matter in which the national government has no power, except in the areas which are under its exclusive jurisdiction; and that, in the states, it belongs to the states only, through the action of their legislatures. There is no reason why the people of whom you speak should dispute over the matter. A reference to the reports of the decisions of the United States supreme court will settle the matter finally.

When that tribunal decides a constitutional matter, the only way to alter it is by an amendment to the United States constitution. This requires, first, a two-thirds vote of the members of both the senate and the house of representatives; second, the ratification thereof by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states (as there are 45 states at present, that would require ratification by the legislatures of 34 states. That the requisite number could be obtained now, is absurd to suppose.

"Nationality."

Whence does a person get his nationality—from the land of his birth or from the land of his parents' birth?—W. E. M., Dorchester, Ill.

The definition of the word "nationality," according to the latest dictionary published, is, "birth and membership is a nation." Therefore, birth alone nor membership alone does not constitute nationality. Hence, a man born in England and naturalized in the United States has no nationality, according to that definition. By birth he is an Englishman; by citizenship, through naturalization, he is an American. This gives you the distinction. If you will drop the word "nationality," which is a vague term, and put your question into exact language, we shall be glad to give you a more exact answer.

The Smithsonian Institute.

Where is the Smithsonian institute? By whom was it founded? Who is its president at the present time?—E. W. O., South Glens Falls, N. Y.

There is no "Smithsonian Institute." The proper name is the "Smithsonian institution." James Smithson, a wealthy Englishman, born about 1765, died in 1829, in his will, made the following bequest: "I bequeath the whole of my property to the United States of America, to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." You must excuse us from giving a detailed account of the institution, for we did so within the past year, on the occasion of the bringing of Smithson's body to Washington for burial, accompanied by a portrait of Mr. Smithson, with his life. A law of congress vests the control of the institution in a body whose duties are merely nominal, and of which the President of the United States is president, by virtue of his office. But the real management of the institution is in the hands of a board of regents, the executive officer of which at present is Prof. S. P. Langley, the secretary of the institution.

Oral Spelling.

In such words as book, tell, profess, etc., is it correct to say "double o," "double l," "double s," etc., in oral spelling, or should the o's, l's and s's be named separately? Is there absolute authority on this question, or is it like some other questions of language, a matter of usage?—B. B. B., Smithton, W. Va.

It is all a matter of usage. When the writer was a kid in school, he was taught to spell such words—for instance, "thee"—in this way: "T, h, double e." Now, in all the best schools in Ohio they are taught to say "t, h, e, e." The latter usage is from the German schools.

The Cossacks.

Who are the Cossacks and how do they differ from the regular soldiers?—E. H. W., Douglas, Okla.

The Cossacks are the people of semi-civilized tribes living on the vast plains of southern and eastern Russia (in Europe), who pay no taxes, but perform military service instead. Like all primitive inhabitants of a prairie country, they are horsemen, trained to the saddle from childhood. Originally a number of savage tribes, confederated under one general chief, they have been gradually assimilated by the Russian government until the office of "chief hetman," the highest among the confederated tribes, is now vested in the heir apparent to the Russian throne. Each Cossack is liable to military service from the age of 18 to 50, and is obliged to furnish his own horse. They form a vast body of irregular cavalry, rendering excellent service as scouts and skirmishers. Scouting cavalry is always termed "the eyes of an army."

The Vote on November 8.

The Question Bureau is in receipt of dozens of urgent requests to give the total vote of the United States for the electoral tickets of the various candidates for President at the recent election, as well as an additional hundred or more asking for the official total vote of Ohio.

We wish that our friends would understand that election night estimates are not official; and that, while they tell the result, they do not give the exact figures by which that result was obtained.

So far as Ohio is concerned, the official vote was published on December 1. The total vote for President was 1,004,393; for secretary of state (the head of the state ticket), 1,001,394. The total number of separate votes cast was 1,026,229. The vote on the electoral tickets was:

Theodore Roosevelt, R.	600,095
Alton B. Parker, D.	344,676
Silas C. Swallow, Pro.	19,339
Eugene V. Debs, Soc.	36,260
Chas. H. Corregan, Soc. Lab.	2,633
Thos. E. Watson, Peo.	1,392
Roosevelt's plurality	255,421

As to the total popular vote for President of all the states, it is not yet officially reported. We will probably not have it until the first week in January—perhaps not till the second. When we get it, it will be published in the news columns—not in the bulletins.

Date of Thanksgiving.

My understanding has been that Thanksgiving always comes on the last Thursday in November, but I notice an almanac for 1905 that gives Thanksgiving as Nov. 23, instead of Nov. 30, which is the last Thursday in the month. Which is right?—J. R. O., Earlyville, Tenn.

All holidays are created by state laws. The national government (through congress) has never made a national holiday. All that the Washington government has ever presumed to do is to legalize holidays in the District of Columbia, the Territories (including our insular possessions) and in the federal service of the United States. No state legislature has ever passed a specific law declaring a fixed date for Thanksgiving. Instead of this, they have laws declaring a legal holiday of such days as the governor may proclaim as a day of thanksgiving, etc. Some of the states have no law of this sort, but the people observe Thanksgiving day just the same.

Thanksgiving day is usually the FOURTH Thursday in November. This is usually the last Thursday, but not always. The date now depends really upon the president of the United States, who annually issues his proclamation—which does not command, because he has no constitutional power to issue such a command—but which simply recommends that all the people of the United States agree to observe a certain day for that purpose. The almanac-maker to whom you refer, simply followed custom, in designating the fourth Thursday in November of 1905, for next year November has five Thursdays. The fourth Thursday comes on the 23rd; the fifth on the 30th—the last day of the month. It is altogether probable that the president will designate the 23rd in his proclamation; but if he shall do so, it will be simply in accordance with custom, and not because of any law—for there is none. The history of Thanksgiving day is as follows:

Eight Thanksgiving days were ordered by the Continental Congress. Washington issued a proclamation for a general thanksgiving by the Continental army, Thursday, December 18, 1777, and May 7, 1778, and on November 26, 1789, this being the first Thanksgiving day by proclamation issued by a president by the act of congress. Several succeeding presidents also issued these proclamations, but left it to the governors of the states to determine the day. It was through the efforts of Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, of Boston, that the last Thursday in November was universally adopted as Thanksgiving Day. She wrote letters to the governors of all the states and territories requesting them to agree on the day, so that the celebration could be given a national character. She did this year after year, and in 1859 all but two of the governors complied with her request. After the battle of Gettysburg, in July, 1863, Mrs. Hale wrote to President Lincoln, suggesting that he proclaim a day of national thanksgiving. On July 15 he issued a proclamation "for the observance of Thursday, August 6, as a day for national thanksgiving, praise and prayer." Ever since, with one exception, the presidents have appointed the last Thursday in November as Thanksgiving day.

Miscellaneous.

B. M., Botsford, Va.: Astrology is a relic of the Dark Ages. It is all superstition, without a vestige of reason to support it. Those who pretent to be "astrologers" are rank frauds, and should be prosecuted under the law for obtaining money under false pretenses.

J. E. R., Martinsville, Ill.: As we understand it, a man must be 21 to be eligible to any government position. Please remember that this is not an employment bureau.

J. W. H., Tekoa, Wash.: We have answered the same question twice within 11 months, hence you must accept a brief answer. The Japanese are armed with the Murata rifle, invented by Col. Murata, of their army. It is 30 calibre and about as effective as the Krag-Jorgensen. The Russians are armed with various makes of modern European rifles—small calibre, high power and long range.

J. H. B., Battle Creek, Mich.: It is true that, by treaty, Russia is prohibited from sending war vessels through the Dardanelles; but Russia is noted for not keeping her treaty obligations. For example, should any of the nations who were the other signataries to that treaty—England, France, Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary and Turkey—desire to protest against such violation of the treaty, that country might expect to go to war with Russia, which would mean a general and most terrible European war. Hence they observe silence.

S. P. B., Mt. Sherman, Ky.: The year is measured by the passing of the earth around the sun in its orbit. It is absolutely certain that its length has not changed since the dawn of history.

E. C., Townville, Pa.: Unfortunately, the editor has not the time to hunt up arguments to take one side or the other of a debatable question. Never send a query to the bureau unless you are able to wait two or three weeks, for we are overcrowded with questions.

U. B. V., Lompoc, Cal.: Unfortunately we have nothing that gives the history of your town and valley. The editor, though never in Lompoc, has seen so many western towns that he could not be mistaken in assuming that the picture you sent was of the main street.

W. G. R., Cannonsville, N. Y.: Fourth-class postmasters have never been under civil service rules. They can be removed at any time, at the discretion of the department.

J. H. O., Pittsburg, Kan.: Unfortunately we never saw the recitation, and have no idea where it can be found.

J. C., Buckner, N. C.: First, there is no official list of the newly-elected representatives to the 59th congress yet available; second, we could not possibly find room for a list of senators and representatives. It would use up two columns of space. Wait until immediately after New Year's day, and buy a World or a Tribune almanac for 1905, which will have the list in full. The price of either is 25 cents.

E. E., Kalispell, Mont.: We have not a copy of it, nor do we know where to find it. There are many thousands of popular recitations, and to find one is like looking for a needle in a haystack.

S. G. Y., Chillicothe, O.: There is no place of the kind. If you have an idea of an invention, the only way is to work it out as best you can at your own expense.

G. A. W., Salem, Ore.: Laws regarding poll tax vary in state laws, and we can not be expected to be familiar with the laws of 45 states. Ask a lawyer or justice of the peace.

E. H., Troy, O.: Your letter has been handed to the Household editor. Watch that department for a reply.

P. F., Oregon City, Ore.: Absolutely all that is known of Noah is what is stated in Genesis. He is not mentioned in any other historical document. The story you send is ridiculous. It is probably the work of some conscienceless practical joker, or "yellow journal" writer.

A. B. T., Clifty, Ind.: Yellowstone National Park is 65 miles north and south by 55 miles east and west, containing 3,575 square miles. Being part of the state of Wyoming, the laws of the latter are supreme; but the park has no permanent residents except government troops, who guard the park, and those employed at the hotels, and as guides, etc. Hence there is no trouble.

W. E. C., Cook, O.: You probably refer to Hon. Campbell Slemp, the only Republican member from Virginia of the present congress, and, we understand, re-elected on Nov. 8 to the next congress. He is from the Ninth district, comprising the extreme southwestern arm of the state.

Z. C., Brick Church, Tenn.: We can not make from your letter what you desire to know, but would advise you to stick by Roosevelt and the Republican party. Why follow the advice of your political enemies?

C. C. S., Byington, Tenn.: We do not know the old process. The later one is to distill the wood in iron retorts, saving the chemical products that are distilled over, which are far more valuable than the charcoal which is left in the retorts. Coke has taken the place formerly occupied by charcoal in most industries.

M. L., Houston, O.: Unfortunately our space is too limited to allow our giving the list. Get a copy of the World or the Tribune almanac at any newsdealer's, where you will find the information.

J. S., Otis, Wash.: For such proofs you must go to the Bible itself. Other histories do not give them.

S. P., Plymouth, O.: Neither the Farmstead nor the Question Bureau editor is allowed to print or answer such queries. Consult a competent physician.

C. C. M. and I. H. G., Knox Dale, Pa.: Please consult a competent telegraph operator. Such questions are not of general interest, and our space is too small as it is.

H. D. H., Princeton, Iowa: Some Japanese officers, years ago, were educated in Germany, some in England, some in this country, in order to acquire modern methods. Now they educate their own officers.

You Can Have Beautiful Hair

Send Your Name and Address Today For a Free Trial Package.

A grand discovery has been made that quickly removes dandruff, makes hair grow long and beautiful even on heads that have been bald for years, and at the same time restores it to its natural color. The proprietors will mail to anyone who sends name and address a free trial package of the remedy so that all may test it for themselves. As it is a pure vegetable product you need have no hesitancy in using it freely as it cannot harm the most tender scalp. Write today to the Altenheim Medical Dispensary, 3350 Foso Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, enclosing a 2-cent stamp to cover postage, and they will forward the free trial package at once.

Cheapest Reading.

Send us your orders for reading matter and save money. Any publication in America. Here are some prices:

Farmer's Guide and Cincinnati Enquirer	85c
Farmer's Guide and Commercial Gazette	70c
Farmer's Guide and Detroit Free Press	70c
Farmer's Guide and Toledo Blade	65c
Farmer's Guide and Ohio Farmer	85c
Farmer's Guide and Michigan Farmer	85c

Other papers at same rates. The Farmer's Guide is a practical weekly farm journal, 20 and 24 pages, owned and edited by practical farmers. Established in 1880. Sample copies free. Address all orders to

THE FARMER'S GUIDE, Huntington, Ind.

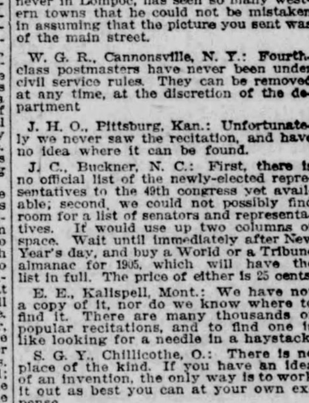
Deafness Can Be Cured

I Have Made the Most Marvelous Discovery for the Positive Cure of Deafness and Head Noises and I Give the Secret Free.

With This Wonderful, Mysterious Power I Have Made People, Deaf for Years, Hear the Tick of a Watch in a Few Minutes.

Send Me No Money—Simply Write Me About Your Case and I Send You the Secret by Return Mail Absolutely Free.

After years of research along the lines of the deeper scientific mysteries of the occult and invisible of Nature-forces I have found the cause and cure of deafness and head noises, and I have been enabled by this same mysterious knowledge and power to give to many unfortunate and suffering persons perfect hearing again; and I say to those who have thrown away their money on cheap apparatus, salves, air-pumps, washes, douches and the list of innumerable trash it is offered the public through newspaper advertisements, I can and will cure you and cure you to stay cured. I ask no money. My treatment method is one that is so simple it can be used in your own home. You can investigate fully, absolutely free of all cost, and I will not ask after you are thoroughly convinced that it will cure you, as it has others. It seems to make no difference with this marvelous new method how long you have been deaf or from what caused your deafness, this new treatment will restore your hearing quickly and permanently. No matter how many remedies have failed you—no matter how many doctors have pronounced your case hopeless, this new magic method of treatment will cure you. I prove this to your entire satisfaction before you pay a cent for it. Write today and I will send you full information absolutely free by return mail. Address Dr. Guy Clifford Powell, 1677 Auditorium Building, Peoria, Ill. Remember, send no money—simply your name and address. You will receive an immediate answer and full information by return mail.



I Have Demonstrated That Deafness Can Be Cured—Dr. Guy Clifford Powell.

Pipe Line When Finished to Kansas Will Have Cost $85,000,000.

The Standard Oil company is now at work upon some improvements which for magnitude eclipse anything of the kind hitherto undertaken. It is finishing the last link in its great pipe line from the prairies of Indian Territory to the Atlantic. This link is between Kansas City and Whiting, I. T. It will take 20,000 barrels of oil to fill this before the oil begins to run at Kansas City. The production of oil in the Osage Nation has increased to 8,000 barrels a day and is of fine quality.

The line from Kansas City to the Osage fields, including the big storage plants at Caney, Kan., cost upward of $11,000,000; the link between Kansas City and Whiting will cost $11,000,000 more, and the existing line to the seaboard cost $60,000,000. In the Kansas field there are now about 4,000 producing wells. At Chanute, Kan., an additional storage tank is to be erected with a capacity of more than a million barrels in excess of that already under contract in that place.

The increase in production of oil will tax even this enormous capacity, though at the present time the Standard Oil company can take care of more than $5,000,000 a day.

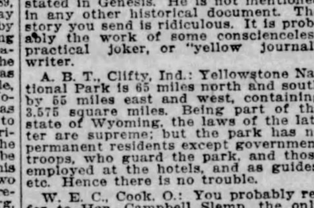
The company has also started the erection of the five biggest oil tanks in this country. They are at Van Buskirk's farm, N. J. Each will be 115 feet in diameter and 36 feet high, and each will have a capacity of 2,719,483 gallons of oil.

A FREE CURE FOR THE TOBACCO HABIT

Mrs. J. Kay, "G" 6568 Drexel Ave., Chicago, Ill., will send out her inexpensive and harmless remedy for the tobacco habit, which cured her husband and hundreds of others. Any druggist can put it up. The prescription and directions sent free for a stamp to pay postage.

CRICKET ON SHIPBOARD.

Playing cricket on shipboard has its drawbacks, and its pleasures as well. Only a fellow can't make as brilliant plays as he can on firm earth. Still, while time hangs heavily during a voyage there may easily be many diversions less acceptable than this play at marine cricket. The picture shows a participant stealing a run. Of course, the ship does not always run on an even keel, and when it lurches the runner frequently falls and is stumped. But after all it is not the actual merits of a cricket match that the players seek, but the mere diversion of the thing. Every time a player falls there is more or less laughter, in which he himself joins.



ZADKIEL OF THE ALMANAC

The original "Zadkiel" was an interesting person. His name was Richard James Morrison, whose father is described as "a gentleman pensioner under George III," while his grandfather had been a captain in the service of the East India company. Entering the royal navy the year after Trafalgar as a first-class volunteer, Morrison saw much boat service in the Adriatic, and afterward shared in "a brilliant and single-handed victory" gained by his ship "over a Franco-Neapolitan squadron." After having served as lieutenant and master, he entered the coastguard in 1827, and for rescuing life from shipwreck in 1828 the Society for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck—the parent of our present Royal National Lifeboat Institution—presented him a medal, which he appears to have amply deserved, since he had to retire from the coastguard in 1829 through ill health induced by exposure on the occasion of this rescue. Sailors may be interested to learn that it was he who, in 1824, presented to the admiralty a plan subsequently adopted in principle for rescuing merchant seamen and engineers, to know that in 1827 he suggested another "for propelling ships of war in a calm." For his plan (1835) to "provide an ample supply of seamen for the fleet without impressment" he received the thanks of the admiralty, Sir James Graham, then first lord, adopting his arguments in the house of commons and partly giving effect to them by adding 1,000 boys to the navy. Meanwhile "Zadkiel" had in 1831 brought out the "Herald of Astrology," which afterward became the "Astrological Almanac," and subsequently "Zadkiel's Almanac," whose enormous circulation brought him a competence.—Westminster Gazette.

TRUE MEANING OF "WORRY."

The generic and much-covering term of "worry" is often the name for a trouble the essential part of which is the "difficulty of making up the mind." Those who can read between the lines discern also in many a case of suicide the same difficulty as the final cause which plunged a weak and distracted intelligence into the ultimate catastrophe. Sooner than continue the struggle with doubts, alternatives and perplexities the mind that cannot be "made up" is overthrown altogether.—The Lancet.

Rupture Cured Free

In order to introduce my Method and make you familiar with my patented Supporter, I will give you my professional services for the cure of rupture absolutely free of charge, provided you will agree when cured to give me a testimonial to that effect. As this offer is made for a limited time only, write at once for further particulars and sixty-four page booklet free. Address IGNATZ MAYER, M. D., Department A, Chamber of Commerce, Detroit, Mich.

WHEN MARGUERITE PROPOSED TO ME

When Marguerite proposed to me,
Oh, subtilely she did the deed,
And not as mankind did she plead
When Marguerite proposed to me.
She uttered not a single word,
Her drooping eyelids hardly stirred,
But well I knew, though naught I heard,
When Marguerite proposed to me.

When Marguerite proposed to me
She used her own persuasive arts,
And power that love alone imparts,
When Marguerite proposed to me—
Proposed to me that I propose—
But is it needful to disclose
How I to the occasion rose
When Marguerite proposed to me?
—Lippincott's Magazine.

HOW CODFISH ARE CAUGHT

Occupation That Yielded 72,000,000 Pounds of Food in One Year.

Codfishing is done with dories and trawls. The dories are flat-bottomed, sloping-sided boats, which fit into one another in the ship's waist, economizing space thereby. Each dory takes two men, and the whole crew, except the captain and the cook, go off in them every suitable day and set the trawls in the water outward from the ship like spokes from the hub of a wheel. Trawls are long lines, each with 3,000 hooks attached at intervals and baited with some smaller fish, either herring, caplin or quid, that the cod affects. The trawls are anchored at each end, baited in the day, left lying overnight, and are stripped of their accumulation of fish next morning, being baited again when "overhauled."

The fish are taken to the vessel in the dories, eviscerated, washed and salted. This routine continues until the bait is exhausted, and then the vessel returns home, lands the fish, takes more bait and salt and goes out again. At St. Pierre her catch is taken in hand by the graviers and women, who submerge it in crates until the salt has been washed off.

Then they scrub each fish with a hard, coarse brush and pile them in heaps to drain. This done, they are next spread on the beaches to dry in the sunlight and air. The beaches consist of several acres of flat ground, covered with basalt stones worn round by the motion of the sea for ages.

These stony fields surround St. Pierre and thousands of cod are displayed there on a fine day. Every evening, or if fog or rain threatens, the fish are gathered up again and are covered with tarpaulins. The process is repeated until the fish are quite dry and hard. Dry fish are piled in round stacks, the rest in oblong ones. When a sufficient quantity to load a vessel is obtained it is packed into her hold and shipped to market.

The extent of the cod fishing of Miquelon and St. Pierre may be indicated by the record of the catch of those islands in 1902, which was 72,500,000 pounds. While much of the annual product is exported to other countries, France naturally gets the larger part. In fact, St. Pierre furnishes three-fourths of all the codfish used in France.—Booklovers' Magazine.

OIL TRUST'S GREAT FEAT

Pipe Line When Finished to Kansas Will Have Cost $85,000,000.

The Standard Oil company is now at work upon some improvements which for magnitude eclipse anything of the kind hitherto undertaken. It is finishing the last link in its great pipe line from the prairies of Indian Territory to the Atlantic. This link is between Kansas City and Whiting, I. T. It will take 20,000 barrels of oil to fill this before the oil begins to run at Kansas City. The production of oil in the Osage Nation has increased to 8,000 barrels a day and is of fine quality.

The line from Kansas City to the Osage fields, including the big storage plants at Caney, Kan., cost upward of $11,000,000; the link between Kansas City and Whiting will cost $11,000,000 more, and the existing line to the seaboard cost $60,000,000. In the Kansas field there are now about 4,000 producing wells. At Chanute, Kan., an additional storage tank is to be erected with a capacity of more than a million barrels in excess of that already under contract in that place.

The increase in production of oil will tax even this enormous capacity, though at the present time the Standard Oil company can take care of more than $5,000,000 a day.

The company has also started the erection of the five biggest oil tanks in this country. They are at Van Buskirk's farm, N. J. Each will be 115 feet in diameter and 36 feet high, and each will have a capacity of 2,719,483 gallons of oil.

A FREE CURE FOR THE TOBACCO HABIT

Mrs. J. Kay, "G" 6568 Drexel Ave., Chicago, Ill., will send out her inexpensive and harmless remedy for the tobacco habit, which cured her husband and hundreds of others. Any druggist can put it up. The prescription and directions sent free for a stamp to pay postage.

CRICKET ON SHIPBOARD.

Playing cricket on shipboard has its drawbacks, and its pleasures as well. Only a fellow can't make as brilliant plays as he can on firm earth. Still, while time hangs heavily during a voyage there may easily be many diversions less acceptable than this play at marine cricket. The picture shows a participant stealing a run. Of course, the ship does not always run on an even keel, and when it lurches the runner frequently falls and is stumped. But after all it is not the actual merits of a cricket match that the players seek, but the mere diversion of the thing. Every time a player falls there is more or less laughter, in which he himself joins.

ZADKIEL OF THE ALMANAC

The original "Zadkiel" was an interesting person. His name was Richard James Morrison, whose father is described as "a gentleman pensioner under George III," while his grandfather had been a captain in the service of the East India company. Entering the royal navy the year after Trafalgar as a first-class volunteer, Morrison saw much boat service in the Adriatic, and afterward shared in "a brilliant and single-handed victory" gained by his ship "over a Franco-Neapolitan squadron." After having served as lieutenant and master, he entered the coastguard in 1827, and for rescuing life from shipwreck in 1828 the Society for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck—the parent of our present Royal National Lifeboat Institution—presented him a medal, which he appears to have amply deserved, since he had to retire from the coastguard in 1829 through ill health induced by exposure on the occasion of this rescue. Sailors may be interested to learn that it was he who, in 1824, presented to the admiralty a plan subsequently adopted in principle for rescuing merchant seamen and engineers, to know that in 1827 he suggested another "for propelling ships of war in a calm." For his plan (1835) to "provide an ample supply of seamen for the fleet without impressment" he received the thanks of the admiralty, Sir James Graham, then first lord, adopting his arguments in the house of commons and partly giving effect to them by adding 1,000 boys to the navy. Meanwhile "Zadkiel" had in 1831 brought out the "Herald of Astrology," which afterward became the "Astrological Almanac," and subsequently "Zadkiel's Almanac," whose enormous circulation brought him a competence.—Westminster Gazette.

TRUE MEANING OF "WORRY."

The generic and much-covering term of "worry" is often the name for a trouble the essential part of which is the "difficulty of making up the mind." Those who can read between the lines discern also in many a case of suicide the same difficulty as the final cause which plunged a weak and distracted intelligence into the ultimate catastrophe. Sooner than continue the struggle with doubts, alternatives and perplexities the mind that cannot be "made up" is overthrown altogether.—The Lancet.

Rupture Cured Free

In order to introduce my Method and make you familiar with my patented Supporter, I will give you my professional services for the cure of rupture absolutely free of charge, provided you will agree when cured to give me a testimonial to that effect. As this offer is made for a limited time only, write at once for further particulars and sixty-four page booklet free. Address IGNATZ MAYER, M. D., Department A, Chamber of Commerce, Detroit, Mich.

WHEN MARGUERITE PROPOSED TO ME

When Marguerite proposed to me,
Oh, subtilely she did the deed,
And not as mankind did she plead
When Marguerite proposed to me.
She uttered not a single word,
Her drooping eyelids hardly stirred,
But well I knew, though naught I heard,
When Marguerite proposed to me.

When Marguerite proposed to me
She used her own persuasive arts,
And power that love alone imparts,
When Marguerite proposed to me—
Proposed to me that I propose—
But is it needful to disclose
How I to the occasion rose
When Marguerite proposed to me?
—Lippincott's Magazine.

HOW CODFISH ARE CAUGHT

Occupation That Yielded 72,000,000 Pounds of Food in One Year.

Codfishing is done with dories and trawls. The dories are flat-bottomed, sloping-sided boats, which fit into one another in the ship's waist, economizing space thereby. Each dory takes two men, and the whole crew, except the captain and the cook, go off in them every suitable day and set the trawls in the water outward from the ship like spokes from the hub of a wheel. Trawls are long lines, each with 3,000 hooks attached at intervals and baited with some smaller fish, either herring, caplin or quid, that the cod affects. The trawls are anchored at each end, baited in the day, left lying overnight, and are stripped of their accumulation of fish next morning, being baited again when "overhauled."

The fish are taken to the vessel in the dories, eviscerated, washed and salted. This routine continues until the bait is exhausted, and then the vessel returns home, lands the fish, takes more bait and salt and goes out again. At St. Pierre her catch is taken in hand by the graviers and women, who submerge it in crates until the salt has been washed off.

Then they scrub each fish with a hard, coarse brush and pile them in heaps to drain. This done, they are next spread on the beaches to dry in the sunlight and air. The beaches consist of several acres of flat ground, covered with basalt stones worn round by the motion of the sea for ages.

These stony fields surround St. Pierre and thousands of cod are displayed there on a fine day. Every evening, or if fog or rain threatens, the fish are gathered up again and are covered with tarpaulins. The process is repeated until the fish are quite dry and hard. Dry fish are piled in round stacks, the rest in o

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1904.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:
Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.
SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week 173,000

PREMIUM WATCH FOR NOVEMBER

E. L. Wright, of Lompoc, California, sent in the largest club of subscribers during November—162 names. We therefore award him the premium watch as promised, and it has gone forward by registered mail. Who wants the December watch?

ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

The annual message of President Roosevelt to Congress is less a series of specific recommendations for legislative action than it is a broad and enlightened discussion of national policies, indicating what, in his opinion, should be the trend of constructive and progressive lawmaking. The document is long—some 18,000 words; but the reader will find elsewhere a summary in which the President is quoted at length regarding the more important topics upon which he addresses Congress.

The gradual diminution of public interest in the tariff discussion—or, to put it into other phrase, the virtual acceptance by the vast majority of the protective theory as the permanent policy of the nation—is emphasized by the absence of any discussion or recommendation on this topic. Mr. Roosevelt does not even say that he will communicate further to Congress his views and recommendations on this subject, which has been, for nearly a century, one of the main political contentions among the American people. This can only be interpreted to mean that he considers the main controversy settled. It is no longer a contest between protection and free trade. Any contention which may arise is simply a question of schedules, not of national policy.

Of the main topics now of deepest interest to the American people, he addresses himself first to the industrial problem—the right and wrong of organized labor and of organized capital in their relation to the interests of the nation as a whole. He finds that our dual system of government, with its sharp demarcation between the powers of the national and of the forty-five state governments, to present a very serious obstacle to the uniform legislation regarding capital and labor which is so much to be desired, especially in regard to the organization of corporations. But he treats this obstacle in the right way. No human device, governmental or otherwise, can be perfect in its workings. While our complex system of individual state governments, absolutely independent of federal control in so many ways, certainly has its defects, it has, in his opinion, certainly given a freedom of development which has been enormously advantageous to the country and to its people.

On the specific subject of labor, and especially concerning strikes, the President points out the limitations upon the power of the national government in case of violence, as distinguished from the fuller authority possessed by the states in case of trouble within their borders. This portion of the message merits the most careful attention on the part of every man who belongs to a labor organization. It is a clear, impartial and absolutely truthful exposition of the matter, and appears to have been prompted by the several appeals that have been made to the President within the past year to interfere in cases of great strikes, with resultant trouble, in which there was not the slightest ground upon which the federal government could interpose its authority without legal interference with the undoubted right of the state to control its own internal affairs. He adds the information that he will shortly lay before Congress the full report of the bureau of labor on the Colorado strike.

Turning next to the great corporations, popularly denominated trusts, the President emphasizes the need of direct action by the national government, because they must necessarily engage in interestate commerce, and over this its constitutional authority is clear and undoubted. Again, state action is powerless to eliminate the abuses of corporate greed; nor could it succeed in this unless there was identical and concerted legislation by every state upon the subject. Mr. Roosevelt favors no drastic nor revolutionary action to overcome the evils which have developed in this natural, and in general a proper, evolution of industrial conditions. The thing for Congress to do is to guard the interests of the people as a whole against corporate greed. The President believes this can be done, and if the present laws, in their full and impartial application, are inadequate to do this, then congress must supply the additional legislation whereby it can be accomplished. He is emphatic in his recommendation that the railways and other means of transportation shall be kept open to all on equal terms. The practice of giving rebates must end, the abuses of the private car and the private terminal must stop.

The passing of the free silver fanaticism is clearly marked by the President's recommendations as to currency legislation. Wise and sound as they are, had they been made at any time during the height of that absurd crusade, they would have roused nearly half the people of the country to the pitch of insensate fury. The President desires that the weakness of the present system shall be removed; a proper degree of elasticity shall be secured through some device of legislation, whereby the volume of the currency shall respond to the varying demands of trade; that the greenbacks shall be retired, and that the silver dollars shall be made redeemable in gold. These recommendations are, without doubt, the most important made in the message, so far as the business interests of the country are concerned.

The discussion of immigration, and of the rights of naturalized citizens, must be read to be appreciated. Perhaps in no other part of this lengthy document is the intense Americanism of the President so well displayed. He distinguishes between the incoming alien who has in himself the promise and potency of making a valuable citizen, and the one who has not. As to naturalization, he takes the high and eminently proper ground that the man, though not native-born, who is vested with the rights of the latter, shall have equal rights with him anywhere in the world. A strong recommendation is made for a proper revision of the laws relating to naturalization, that frauds may be excluded and improper persons refused the privileges of American citizenship.

In his discussion of our foreign policy, the President takes occasion to traverse the false charges made against him during the late presidential campaign, of aggressive intentions toward other nations, especially the republics to the south of us. He informes the senate that he will transmit to it a number of arbitration treaties which have been agreed upon with other countries, which will reduce the possibilities of war upon trivial causes.

His well known views as to the need of an adequate navy as the best possible assurance of peace with foreign nations are reiterated. He agrees with Secretary Morton, of the navy, that the preventive against war in war ships, and no matter how high the rate, this protection should be provided. The fact that the naval estimates for the next fiscal year are the largest ever submitted is not a matter to cause apprehension of extravagance, but on the contrary is evidence that the government is awake and alert, and in full realization of what the country's increased responsibilities mean. The President believes the lesson of the present war in the Far East is that battleships rather than smaller vessels must be the main reliance. They are costly, but their building is, after all, the truest economy.

The President's discussion of the Philippine question must be read to receive full appreciation. No more profound statesmanship has been written in any American state paper for many years than his declaration that the American people "must keep steadily before their minds the fact that the justification for our stay in the Philippines must ultimately rest chiefly upon the good we are able to do in the islands. I do not overlook the fact that in the development of our interests in the Pacific ocean and along its coasts, the Philippines have played and will play an important part, and that our interests have been served in more than one way by the possession of the islands. But our chief reason for continuing to hold them must be that we ought in good faith to try to do our share of the world's work, and this particular piece of work has been imposed upon us by the results of the war with Spain." Taken altogether, no fair-minded man can read the message without, in his heart, approving the action of the American people in the election of Mr. Roosevelt to succeed himself in the presidency.

THE CANAL ZONE.

The United States has given the world another example of justice and fair dealing with a weak nation. Secretary Taft has settled matters with the Republic of Panama, in a manner most satisfactory to the latter and honorable to ourselves. The settlement is in the form of an executive order, signed on behalf of the President by Secretary Taft, and formally accepted by President Amador.

This provides that no imports for sale in Panama or in the canal zone shall be admitted at the ports established by the United States at the ends of the canal, except supplies for canal construction and merchandise in transit. This gives the customs receipts at Panama and Colon over to the Panama government. Absolute free trade applies between the canal zone and the republic. The latter will reduce her tariff materially, and her postage rate to two cents, so as to correspond with that of the United States. In return for this, her stamps are to be used in the canal zone.

Thus are cleared away all the matters of which Panama complained. They were minor matters, hardly possible to forsee when the canal treaty was made, and hence unprovided for in that document. As soon as the Panamino minister at Washington made public these minor grievances, there was an immediate campaign outcry by the opponents of the President that it was now clear that the republic was to be reduced to bankruptcy in order to force annexation to the United States. But it is now shown that there was no intention to infringe on its revenues or its rights—a matter of which the majority of the American people were well assured from the first.

THE "BEEF TRUST."

The President proposes that the combination of packers, called for convenience the "beef trust," shall obey the law and answer for any misdeeds it may have committed. The whole matter has been the subject of quiet investigation by the commission of corporations. Hon. James R. Garfield, under the direction of the President; and congress will be fully informed as to the facts. As a result, there should be legislation by the national legislative body which will effectually put an end to extortion.

Three-fifths of the meat-packing business of the country is done by the great firms, which collectively are mentioned as the trust. These companies handle not only cattle, but hogs and sheep. A better collective name would be the "meat trust." The independent operators throughout the country, who do the remaining two-fifths of this business, are local butchers and packers. They have no bond of union, and are powerless. In the business of killing animals for food, as employed in the great packing-houses, the by-products are all utilized—the blood, bones, hoofs and horns, and other non-eatable portions are all made profitable. The man who runs an old-time slaughter house has no chance of successful competition.

The net result of this meat combine is that farmers and stock raisers receive less for their animals, on an average, than they should, and that the consumers of dressed meat pay higher prices than they should. The President will report to congress, and recommend such action as he sees fit. Then it will be up to congress to legislate on the subject.

IS THE GAME WORTH THE CANDLE?

The year's mortality record on the gridiron is an eloquent though mute witness to the necessity for making football less brutal. According to carefully compiled statistics, there have been 13 deaths, while nearly 300 have been injured, many of the latter being crippled for life. The nature of the injuries received are shown in the following table:

Cause of Deaths.	
Concussion of brain	5
Fractured skull	1
Internal injuries	2
Lockjaw	1
Broken neck	1
Unclassified	3
Total	13

Nature of Injuries.	
Collar bone broken	24
Shoulder dislocated	21
Leg broken	17
Rib broken	18
Nose broken	16
Arm fractured	11
Hand broken	4
Skull fractured	3
Knee dislocated	4
Concussion of spine	6
Internal injuries	5
Hip dislocated	2
Foot broken	3
Shoulder broken	2
Ankle broken	2
Unclassified	154
Total	296

The great universities of the country are largely responsible for the game as it is played, and any revision of rules must start from them. Surely it would not detract from the interest in football, if more safeguards were thrown around the players. There is something intensely exciting in this matching of muscle against muscle, in this contest of brains and brawn, but it is scarcely worth the price Young America pays for it. And if the universities would take the initiative and make new rules, they would be quickly taken up by the smaller institutions. It is the sanction of the authorities that gives the brutal sport its prestige. Imagine a university athletic association giving a program of eleven prize fights, eleven numbers in which 22 young men should face each other in fistic combat. More blood would flow, but there would probably be no broken bones and no deaths. Fully as much skill is required of the boxer as of the football player, and they who have witnessed both sports, will be divided in opinion as to which is the more exciting. Yet our educational institutions select the more brutal sport because probably they regard it as more moral. There are paradoxical people even in our universities.

THE SECOND HAGUE CONFERENCE

All the signatory powers to the original arbitration conference at The Hague have expressed their willingness to send representatives to a second, except Japan and Russia. They being engaged in a mighty war, it was not to be expected that they would join in a new arbitration conference.

President Roosevelt has a right to feel complimented over the prompt affirmative response of all the nations now at peace. This shows that there is a sincere desire to avoid the horrors of war by resorting to arbitration in all cases which will admit of that mode of settlement. The original conference at The Hague left unsettled a number of very important questions, among them those relating to contraband of war and the rights of neutrals. It is hoped that the coming conference will settle these points, so far as the civilized world is concerned. President Roosevelt has not yet considered the proper date for the conference, but it will certainly be held early in the new year.

AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE

It will be remembered that Congress appointed a Merchant Marine commission, consisting of five members each from House and Senate, to investigate and report on the matter of the rehabilitation of our merchant marine. This body has been busily at work during the recess, and on Friday last held its last hearing, in Washington.

The two main points of this closing inquiry were developed by the testimony of officials of the navy department, who gave their views as to the value and desirability of a mercantile marine as an auxiliary to the warships, while postoffice officials were heard with reference to benefits to their branch of the service through development of American ocean transportation.

Of the navy department, those who appeared before the commission were Secretary Paul Morton, Captain Mahan, Rear Admiral Luce and Rear Admiral Harrington, the latter being commandant of the Norfolk navy yard. The postoffice department was represented by Second Assistant Postmaster General Shellenberger. The first witness, however, was Representative Parker, of New Jersey, who declared that in order to get Americans to go to sea better wages must be paid and a graded service provided to assure promotion. He was followed by Secretary Morton of the navy department, who, taking the clear-headed business man's view of the situation, showed that in efforts to revive the American mercantile marine it is necessary to take into consideration the mail contracts, subsidies, bonuses, premiums and like encouragements offered to shipping by England, Germany and the other leading commercial nations of the old world, and which must be overcome if American competition is to be successful.

The statements of Admiral Luce and Captain Mahan were from the standpoint of veteran naval officers, and they emphasized the advantages which the ships of other nations enjoy as compared with those of our own. Admiral Luce showed how the enormous sums the United States now pays to foreign vessel owners to transport its freight go to enrich nations with which at some time we may be at war, thus putting power into the hands of possible enemies. He favored subsidies as a means of reviving our ocean carrying trade. Captain Mahan dwelt upon the manner in which English supremacy on the seas had been assured through the nursing of the ocean mercantile marine, and spoke strongly for the encouragement of our own shipping interest. Many other timely statements were made, including one by Eugene T. Chamberlain, the commissioner of navigation, whose tables exhibiting the relative conditions of American shipping as compared with that of other nations was an object-lesson illustrating the depths to which we have fallen in this respect.

The report of the commission to Congress will be most valuable, but it is doubtful if the matter can be taken up at the coming short session. A bill will be drafted and will accompany the report, but it is altogether probable that the whole matter will have to lie over until the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, which will not meet until one year hence—unless the President shall convene it in extraordinary session.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST FOLLY.

The little group of anti-imperialists is still doing business. The repeated evidences that the people of the United States are not in sympathy with them and their purposes do not seem to dampen their ardor in the promulgation of their doctrines. They have issued another pronunciamento in which they again "demand for all people under the United States government the rights guaranteed by the constitution," and also "the early and complete independence of the Filipinos."

These gentlemen should study the somewhat complex system of government of this country under the constitution which they claim to reverence so greatly. That splendid document does not say what they assume it to say. The constitution provides, in the first place, for a government of certain political entities, called states; second, for the government of other areas belonging to the United States, such as the District of Columbia, the various organized territories, and also including such outlying districts as Alaska, Porto Rico, our island in the Samoan group, Hawaii, Midway and Guam, and the Philippines.

Now, as a matter of fact, the inhabitants of the territories, of the District of Columbia, and of other American territory outside the states, have no vote for Presidential electors, nor are they entitled to representation in Congress in either House or Senate. And the constitutional provisions which prohibit their so doing were part of the original constitution, which was adopted in 1787, one hundred and fifteen years ago. The theory that the people living therein are "oppressed" in any way never was broached until after we acquired the Philippines.

Further than this, the Filipinos have all the rights guaranteed by the constitution. The Supreme court of the United States has so held in all cases which have so far come before it. The rights which it considers to be so guaranteed—for example, that a person may not be a second time put in jeopardy on a criminal charge—have been enforced in the cases of Filipinos. The anti-imperialists seem to deny the right of the Supreme court to define these things, and they substitute their own ideas for a formal judicial decision.

TRUSTS AND PROTECTION.

Bryan and Parker, and all the free trade doctrinaires in the United States, have been insisting that the trusts in this country could not exist without the protective tariff; therefore that the only way to break their powers for evil is to abolish protection. The fact was pointed out that trusts flourish in free trade England, and that therefore the Democratic contention is unsound; and, from the result of the November election, it is pretty clear that the voters take this view.

The London Times is a stout supporter of free trade. That paper is not afraid of trusts, apparently, and freely admits their existence in Great Britain. In a recent issue it declares that "the most successful industrial combination in the world is to be found, not in America, but in Scotland, the land of free trade." The allusion of the Times is to the thread trust, which monopolizes the production of cotton thread in Great Britain. Whenever an American housewife purchases a spool of thread marked "Coats," she pays a small tribute to the great trust which is probably the largest industry of the city of Glasgow.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL

The New York court of appeals is the same as the supreme court in other states. It is the court of last resort, so far as the state is concerned. It may be remembered that Alton B. Parker resigned his seat in this court, as presiding justice, to make the Democratic campaign for the Presidency this year.

In 1897, the legislature of the state enacted a law, which was urgently pressed by the labor unions of Greater New York, which provided that neither the state nor any municipality should employ men for more than eight hours in any one day. It was the expectation of those who demanded this law that they could work two hours less each day and receive pay for ten hours. In this expectation they were disappointed. It was found that the wages were the same per hour after as they were before its passage. Contractors paid 15 cents an hour for laborers, or $1.50 for a day of ten hours; after the law was passed they paid $1.20 for a day for eight hours. This was precisely what the advocates of the law did not want, and many bitter complaints of the hardships that resulted were made. The law was so drawn, however, that evasion was impossible.

A suit was brought, which was carried up to the court of appeals, which declares the law invalid. The five judges all agreed that the law is unconstitutional, though they differed as to their grounds for reaching such a decision. Three of them declared it contrary to the Fourteenth amendment of the national constitution, which provides that no state "shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law"—and they interpreted this statute as depriving contractors of "property" against this mandate. The two remaining judges grounded their opinion on a previous decision of the same court in the Rogers case.

This case was one decided in 1901, which declared unconstitutional the "prevailing wages law." This statute required contractors with the state or any city therein to pay to employes not less than the prevailing rate of wages in that locality. The court then held that this was an unconstitutional interference with the rights of cities and of contractors to agree with their employes as to the wage-rate. In other words, it invaded the right of private contract. As to contractors, a restriction of this right was declared a denial of property without due process of law. The two judges who based their negation of the eight-hour law on this decision, took the ground that the two laws involved the same legal principle, and if the "prevailing wage rate law" was unconstitutional, the eight-hour law is also.

It does not affect the interests of the whole people of a state whether a contractor works his men eight hours or ten hours. Hence the state has no right to exclude from public work contractors who demand ten hours' work per day, for that is an infringement of the provision of the Fourteenth amendment which declares that no state shall abridge the privileges of citizens. It is certain that it is the privilege of any one to compete for state contracts that do not injure the state pecuniarily and morally.

The decision of the New York court of appeals, however, seems to conflict with that of the supreme court of the United States in a suit carried up from Kansas. That state has an eight-hour law, which subjects a contractor on state work to penalty if he requires more than eight hours' service for any workman. A contractor named Atkins violated the law, and was fined. He carried the case up to the federal court of last resort, which, about a year ago, rendered a divided decision. The majority report, agreed upon by six justices, supports the Kansas law, on the ground that "it belongs to the state, as the guardian and trustee for its people, to prescribe the conditions upon which it will permit public work to be done on its behalf or on behalf of its municipalities."

Three justices opposed this view—Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Peckham and Brewer. It may be noted that two of these are Democrats and one a Republican. They went deeper into the subject. Their contention was that the question is not whether a state may prescribe any and all conditions on which contractors may do public work, but whether it has a right to prescribe conditions that do not affect the character of the work nor the interests of the people, but are frivolous, invidious and oppressive.

It is to be hoped that the New York case may be taken to the supreme court. It is of interest to know what that tribunal believes to be the correct opinion therein.

THE FAR EASTERN WAR.

The different squadrons of the Russian Baltic fleet are making their slow way toward Japanese waters. One has passed through the Suez canal, and is somewhere off the mouth of the Red sea; a second is going southward along the west coast of Africa, while a third is about starting. The first squadron will await the arrival of the second at some unknown rendezvous in the Indian Ocean, and by the time the two have united, the third will also have arrived. Then the combined fleet will proceed to the seat of war.

The result has been a great increase of activity in the effort to capture Port Arthur before the fleet can arrive. The most important advantage gained recently is the capture of 203 Meter hill. The appellation of this eminence refers to its height. The French meter is a little more than 39 inches in length; hence the hills is about 660 feet in height. This capture is the first breach in the inner line of Russian defense, and with their siege guns the Japanese command the town and harbor. The fighting was most desperate, and the price paid, in loss of life by the Japanese was most terrible. The desperate attempts of the Russians to recapture the hill show how important they regard its possession.

There are two hills which are somewhat higher than this, but they are too great a distance for their fire to render the position untenable to the Japanese. It is admitted at St. Petersburg that Port Arthur must fall in consequence of the capture of 203 Meter hill; but it is certain that Stoessel will prolong his defense to the bitter end, in the faint hope of the arrival of the fleet.

AFTER HEFLIN'S SCALP.

J. Thomas Heflin, who was elected to Congress from the Fifth Alabama district and who made himself notorious by his statement that President Roosevelt and Booker T. Washington should have been assassinated when they sat down to their memorable dinner, may be deprived of his seat.

The circumstances of Heflin's incendiary speech have been made known to every member of Congress through a circular letter sent by Asa Stratton, of Montgomery, and no doubt the matter will be brought up in a formal manner when Heflin appears before the speaker to take the oath of office. Inasmuch as Congress is the sole judge of the qualifications of its members, it has the power to declare Congressman Heflin an unfit person to represent the great state of Alabama.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

The commission on merchant marine created by Congress has elaborated its conclusions in a bill which will be presented at this winter's session. In brief, it is the imposition of a small tonnage tax on all vessels, American or foreign, which enter our ports, thus creating a fund for the benefit of all American vessels engaged in the foreign trade, except mail steamers otherwise provided for.

The tonnage tax is not a new device. A law imposing it was passed by one of the earliest Congresses, and it is in force today, except that the act of May 24, 1828, amended it so that the taxes imposed might be modified by treaties, after due proclamation by the President. As a result, these charges are insignificant in amount. The New York Commercial furnishes these facts:

At present the United States imposes a tax of six cents per ton, but not more than 30 cents a year, on all vessels arriving from ports distant more than 2,000 miles from the United States. Within that geographical limit the tax is three cents per ton, up to 15 cents a year. The only vessels free of this tax are those from ports of the Netherlands, from Copenhagen, certain ports in the Dutch West Indies, the province of Ontario and certain South American and West Indian ports.

France imposes a tax of one franc per ton on all vessels, French and foreign, that enter her ports, and thus creates a fund which is administered in subsidies much as the marine commission proposes to do in this country. The British government imposes a lighthouse tax, to which the local authorities of different ports add various duties. In a general way, it may be said that British tonnage taxes are about three times as great as those of this country. Norway charges 35 cents a ton and other nations varying rates.

The proportion of the American carrying trade done in foreign bottoms is enormous. For the last fiscal year, foreign ships carried 20 million tons and American ones only 3 millions. The effect of the proposed law would be to create a fund, largely paid by foreign ship-owners, to aid the development of American competition. The plan seems free of the objections urged against a straight subsidy paid out of the Treasury, and against a system of discriminate duties. The bill, however, will probably go over to the next Congress, on account of the brevity of the session this winter.

BATTLE SCENE AT PORT ARTHUR.

THE VALLEY of DEATH - PORT ARTHUR. FROM L'ILLUSTRATION

SCENE DURING GENERAL NOGI'S ATTACK IN BATTLE OF NAMAKOYAMA.

The Japanese batteries during the action occupied hills quite near the Russian positions, and the latter opened a vigorous fire upon them. It was impossible to hold the valley between them, but nevertheless it was through this valley that the wounded had to be transported to an ambulance station hidden in the crevices of a rock.

Do You Make Auto Signs

Unexplored Field of Investigation for the Psychologist

Did you ever notice when sitting at your desk talking with some one, or writing, that you occasionally and unknowingly took up a pencil and made grotesque and unreadable figures, forms and signs upon your blotter or a stray piece of paper?

Did you ever calculate what they meant? Or why you made them? Or what you would call them if you were asked to do so.

They're autosigns.

They are the sub-conscious concoctions of a meditative brain. Unconsciously you pick up a pencil or pen, while listening to an interesting or fascinating confab, or while you are mentally considering a proposition of magnitude, and make those unreal, and fanciful creations, their import not within the province of the human scientist to decipher.

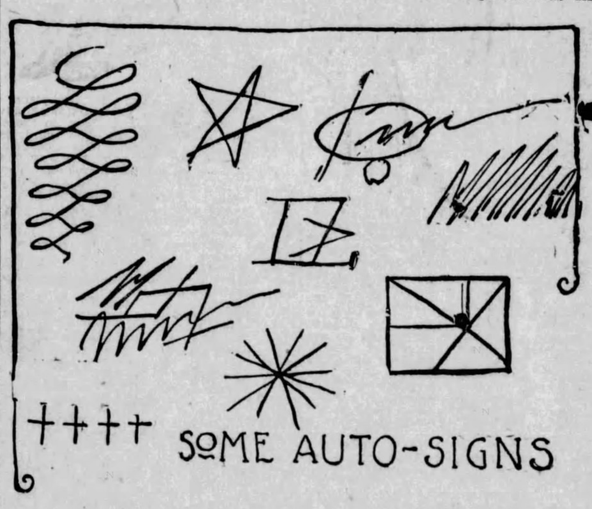
Autosigns are peculiar things—everybody has them, everyone makes them. But what do they denote? Is the brain diseased, or are they the coming prognosticators that will eventually put all first-class seers in the shade, when their key is discovered?

Just step into an office, engage a business man in conversation, watch carefully, and find out for yourself if he doesn't surreptitiously grasp a pencil and make hieroglyphical signs. If you interrogate him as to what they mean, or why he makes them, he is forthwith in a quandary.

He knows not what they are or what they mean. Neither do we.

Autograms are more common among the busy business men than among others. Why? Because they write more, think more, and sit at a desk more, which gives them lots of time for practicing their proficiency at autosign-making. Of course, others make them, but not so prolifically. Take, for instance, the doctor, school teacher or clerk. The former will swing around in his swivel chair and gaze upon you with such a fastening look, and with such concern as to entirely forget to make autosigns; the school teacher rarely goes into that semi-lethargic state which is productive of the chimerical autosigns, from the fact that he is too busy asking questions or quoting cullings from Macbeth, or watching the school children. The clerk in an office, usually sitting at the desk of the boss, who happens to be out, is invariably too busy watching the hands of the clock for quitting time. His autosigns are in the shape of missives whose contents contain only endearing terms for the girl he has his eyes on.

Autosigns seem to be essentials, and are rarely commented upon, or even noticed. Their time for promiscuous discussion has not yet come.

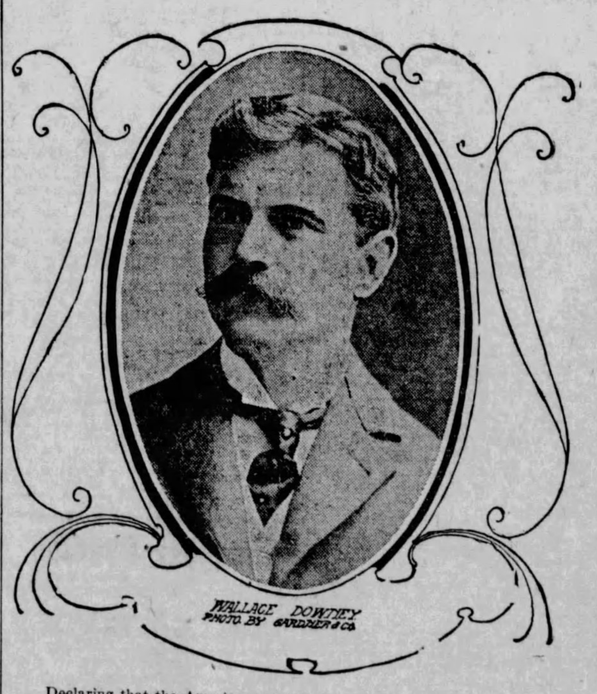


The writer recently had occasion to examine and endeavor to expound the message of an autosign, but after thirty minutes of hard brain cudgeling he gave it up, stupefied. A cut of a more enigmatical autosign is shown herewith.

Some people ascribe autosigns as being admonitions, warnings or messages from the long since departed. Others, more pessimistic, say they are more in evidence when a man smokes long, black stogies. They often determine the grade of tobacco used in making up the cigar, it is alleged by a still more enthusiastic "autogramer."

But whatever they mean, whether they portend evil or imminent good tidings and good fortune, is still to be elucidated.

PROPOSES CO-OPERATION AS AGAINST UNIONS



WALLACE DOWNEY
PHOTO BY GARDNER & CO.

Declaring that the American workman has been restricted by his union so that he has not done his best work, Wallace Downey, of the Townsend-Downey Shipbuilding company, at Shooter's Island, compelled to close down on account of strikes last spring, has offered to reopen his establishment on a co-operative plan. In this, he declares, the workmen will receive a share of the profits in addition to the prevailing rate of wages, and at the same time he expresses his belief that the uncertainty and constant change in the wages will be avoided.

Current Events.

Paris cedes a site to America to build a national art institute.

Venezuela may delay payment of American claims for ten years.

Bulgarian assembly votes big fund for war or home defense.

Emperor William approves plan for tunnel under Unter den Linden.

Austria and Germany break negotiations in row over commercial treaty.

Body of former President Kruger arrives in Cape Town almost unnoticed.

The new Russian loan of $260,000,000 will be taken up by French and German syndicates.

Work will be given 1,000 men at South Chicago soon by the opening of two plate mills.

The report of the United States mint shows that a new coinage record has been made.

Russia fears that the capture of 203 meter hill by the Japs means the doom of Port Arthur.

General Porfirio Diaz is inaugurated as the president of the republic of Mexico for the seventh time.

Colorado supreme court may throw out disputed returns and give Peabody the governorship.

The foreign minister of Italy defends the triple alliance in the chamber against the foes of Austria.

A legal commission will devise a new code of laws for France, to take the place of the Napoleonic system.

Venezuela evades payment of debt by opening new ports, and is otherwise courting serious trouble.

Amir Khan, a Persian nobleman, arrives in New York with his two sons whom he intends to educate here.

A certificate has been given Bennet Republican, who defeated Congressman Kehoe, Democrat, in Kentucky.

Charles F. Murphy says that Tammany will renominate and re-elect Mayor McClellan in New York City.

Senator Burton, of Kansas, convicted of aiding get-rich-quick concern, fights in supreme court for freedom.

The Hepburn congressional party, which has been inspecting the canal zone, returns from Panama well pleased.

Oleomargarine manufacturers will try to secure the passage of the Boutell bill reducing tax on their product.

Weekly reviews show improvement in trade, holiday demands being brisk. Live stock show brings many buyers.

Citizens of Natchez, Miss., send an apology to President Francis for Mississippi governor's affront to Roosevelt.

Republican leaders decide on a policy of strict economy; the sentiment in congress is overwhelmingly against revision of the tariff.

The small tradesmen of Germany agitate a bill in the reichstag against the department stores, which the socialists are opposing.

Report of Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden says rural free delivery is responsible for deficiency in department's finances.

Chicago company is said to be probable purchaser of entire wreckage of St. Louis World's Fair, and price thought to be about $500,000.

King Victory Emmanuel convenes parliament and proposes bills to prevent strikes, elevate the working classes and give Italians more liberty.

Steamship Republic leaves New York for Italy with 2,175 steerage passengers, the largest number ever taken from that port in a single vessel.

President Roosevelt and Vice President-elect Fairbanks are in harmony on the policies of the administration and their relations are cordial.

Thirty thousand employers lose their solitary employe when the president of the International bookbinders goes on strike for more than $20 a year.

A ballot box opened by the Colorado supreme court shows glaring fraud by the Democrats; three election officials are held to the federal grand jury.

President Roosevelt indicates that he will appoint as West Point cadets the grandson of General Stonewall Jackson and a son of Harry Stillwell Edwards.

Mrs. Gilbert, the famous actress, died suddenly at the Sherman house, Chicago, succumbing to cerebral hemorrhage. Her death brings her company's season to a close.

Secrets of the Mormon endowment house are expected to be revealed by witnesses in the Smoot case before the senate committee on privileges and elections.

Simple payment of fare, and not possession of the hat check given in return by a conductor, entitles a person to a ride on a railway train, according to a court decision.

Wives of army and navy officers to present a petition asking the restoration of the canteen to congress, where it will be met by the counter petition from the W. C. T. U.

Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, of the Vienna branch of the family, comes to New York to study American financial methods in the banking house of August Belmont & Co.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt celebrate the eighteenth anniversary of their wedding day with a family dinner, to be followed tonight with a dinner and musicale for the young people.

Newspaper guessing contests are held by attorney general to be lotteries and postoffice department is directed to exclude newspapers in which they appear from the mails.

Senator Platt testifies in the suit for $200,000 brought in New York against John Mitchell by A. D. Wales, who claims to have furnished the plan for settling the anthracite strike.

New York City proposes to ask the legislature for authority to build and operate a municipal electric lighting plant, with the expectation of forcing better terms from the Consolidated Gas company.

Text of a manifesto issued by the revolutionary, socialist and other opposition parties in Russia, made public in Paris, pledges the union of all these elements to secure the abolition of autocracy.

Creditors and firm of the D. J. Salty company in New York withdraw all objections to claims filed, and the creditors agree to accept a 25 per cent dividend from cash now in the receiver's hands.

Emperor William is elated over the honors awarded to German exhibits at the World's Fair and, in taking advantage of the prestige for extending national commerce, may call Dr. Lewald to his cabinet.

The American White Cross First Aid society, intended to supplant the Red Cross in America, is organized in Chicago and embraces physicians of the highest note and Miss Clara Barton, founder of the older organization.

A $1 14 K Solid Gold, Diamond Point

Fountain Pen

For **60c**

The Blade's Holiday Pen Offer

Every Pen Guaranteed

We will send the Pen and The Weekly Blade one year for.... **$1.00**

Or we will give the PEN

FREE

to any one sending us two yearly subscriptions to the Weekly Blade one year at 50c each.

The Blade,
Toledo, Ohio

Silver-Plated Tableware

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons.... .... $3.0
½ doz. Dessert Spoons $1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons.... .... 1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks.... 3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $14.30
Extra for engraved case.....$1.00
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case 11.65
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 15.90
Extra for engraved case.....$1.00
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case 13.25
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 11.20

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 5.50
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 7.20

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7 jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 12.15
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 14.00
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

It Makes a Handsome Xmas Present

A SET OF OUR

Famous American Statesmen and Orators

With biographical sketches, and their favorite orations.

This set consists of six volumes—nearly 400 pages in each volume—handsomely bound and printed from nice, clear type. The regular price of this set is $6.00. We have a limited number of sets which we offer our readers at $1.85 per set, all charges prepaid, or the set and the Weekly Blade one year for $2.00.

Every true American family should have this valuable work. It is a library in itself. You will never have another opportunity to get this set at the price we offer it. Get your order in at once, as we cannot fill any orders at this price after our present supply is exhausted.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Ladies, Your Work Basket Should Always Contain a

Blade Scissors Sharpener

Sharpens your scissors in less than a minute. Will last for years, and will save you lots of vexation. The regular price of this article is 50c. We offer it to our lady readers for only 35c, or we will send the sharpener and the Weekly Blade one year for only 70c.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

The "Ideal"

The Blade's Special Holiday Watch Offer

A $13.00 VALUE FOR $7.95.

We offer our readers a 12 size, open face, gold filled, plain engine turned or engraved case, guaranteed to wear 20 years, screw back, stem wind, lever set, fitted with an 11-jeweled American movement, for only.. **$7.95**

The regular value of this watch is $13.00. This is a very handsome watch and will make an elegant Xmas gift.

It is a 12 size, being the smallest size men's watch made, and therefore very suitable for boys as well as men who do not care for a large, heavy watch.

Get your orders in early, if you want the watch in time for Xmas. In ordering be sure to state whether plain, engine turned, or engraved case is desired. All watches are sent by registered mail.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

The "Omega"

A Dainty Watch for Ladies and Girls

A $14.00 VALUE FOR $9.85.

We offer our lady readers a very dainty watch for the holiday season. This watch is O size, open face, stem wind and set, gold filled, plain, engine turned or engraved case, guaranteed to wear twenty years, fitted with a 7-jeweled American movement, for only $9.85. The O size is the smallest ladies' watch made, being 1¼ inches in diameter, and can be worn as a chatelaine. We can furnish a very handsome, gold filled chatelaine pin for $1.50.

The regular price of this watch is $14.00, but we offer it to our readers for the holiday season at $9.85. Order early.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns

Ladies' Dressing Sack.

No. 6106—Having once realized the comfort of the dressing sack, women refuse to dispense with it. The styles are numerous, yet the supply of new designs keeps pace with the demand. A mode that is popular because of its good style and graceful shaping is the one with cape-

like collar, extended down the front in stole effect. The sleeves may be in flowing or bishop style, and the back may be gathered or laid in a Watteau pleat. A pretty way to make up this design is to use plain colored material for the collar and figured for the foundation. Material required for medium size, 3½ yards, 36 inches wide. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Ladies' Wrapper or Bath Robe.

No. 6110.—This is the season when everybody is making such garments as is shown here. When simply fashioned out of red elderdown and trimmed with red satin bands. What could be daintier and prettier and more serviceable. It is a garment that is easily made, (the material costs little, and one has an article of dress that should be in every woman's wardrobe. It is just the thing to slip on in the early morning, or perhaps, when

one settles down to a quiet evening at home with books or fancy work.

It is fitted by back, side-back and under-arm darts. The sleeves may be in flowing or bishop style, the collar round or square, and a belt or cord girdle may be worn. French flannel, eyella, flannelette, cashmere or elderdown may be used. Sizes 2, 6, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

Ladies' Shirt Waist Costume.

Nos. 6071-6097. The shirt waist modes have supplanted all others for general wear, and whether the demand for new designs brings the supply or the prevalence of the attractive modes causes the shirt waist suit to retain its popularity, is a question, but certain it is, that both supply and demand are on the increase.

In the attractive design shown here the smart bertha is a characteristic feature. The waist has three outward-turning pleats in front and back. The front is

cut out in chemisette style and is worn with a shield which may be of lace or any preferred material. The unique bertha gives the long shoulder line and may be fastened with buttons, if preferred. The waist closes at the left side of the front. A belt of the material should include a large buckle at the back as well as the front. The sleeves are the regular bishop shaping.

The skirt is the popular circular shaping with two deep tucks at the lower edge and lengthened by a graduated flounce. The upper part of the skirt is fitted by darts and the fulness in the back is disposed of by an inverted pleat. A practical development may be made of black and white shepherd's check in silk or wool, or of dotted foulard, using plain colored material for the bertha and foundation under the wide Cluny lace. A pretty way to treat the bertha is to make it of same material as the dress and finish the outer edge with braid or bias bands. For a neat and simple suit that has much style to it, this is an exceptional design. Made up in any of the season's suitings, the result will be most pleasing.

Sizes for wait No. 6071—32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Sizes for skirt No. 6097—22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.

Child's Apron.

No. 4480. Every girl should have aprons for home and school wear and every mother knows what a saving they are on the dresses. A quaint little apron that will be appreciated because of its comfort and simplicity is shown here in a model that will prove most satisfactory for school wear. The apron is in three pieces; front, back and shaped shoulder-strap. The front and back yokes might be underfaced with the material to give more strength across the bust and shoulders. The strap may be sewn to the apron or a pretty way to fasten is by pearl buttons. Any of the apron materials are suitable to the mode, ging-

ham, linen, lawn, batiste or for everyday wear, brown Holland being especially nice.

Sizes—5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years.

Girl's Frock.

No. 4557:—Among the many pretty styles shown for the little maiden this season, those of the Russian order hold first place. There has never been a style that has held so well, season after season and its popularity is not far to seek. The one piece dress is easy to make, and easy to launder. Very little or no trimming is required for finishing.

In this particular model, the waist with its opening at the side, discloses a pointed yoke effect in both front and back. The

waist and skirt are in piece. Every mother knows the particular advantage of this style dress. Sew up the shoulder and under-arm seam and the dress is put together. A pretty little conceit is the sleeve cap, which by the way is seen on all of the latest garments. The model is a good one to follow for school dress. A pretty development would be in plain or striped linen, using bias bands of the material and white embroidery for decoration.

Material required for medium size, 3 yards, 36 inches wide.

Sizes:—5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 years.

Girl's Frock.

No. 4547:—Among the many pretty designs for the little miss, none are prettier than those having a pretty bertha. When the bertha is so arranged as to give length to the waist, it is unusually becoming. In the model shown here, the waist is made with two broad pleats turning back from the front panel. The

skirt is full, the panel effect being formed by backward turning tucks. The little dress may be cut away at the yoke, and worn, with or without the guimpe.

A charming development would be of white linen, making trimming bands and yoke of blue polka-dot canvas or linen. Blue is only a suggestion as any favorite color may be used. Red would be very attractive on a natural color linen. The model is one that is suitable for almost any kind of material, silk, cotton or wool, and is as pretty when finished by stitching as by lace or bands.

Material required for medium size, 5 yards, 36 inches wide.

Sizes:—5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years.

Baby's Short Clothes.

In no way as to dress has common sense been more prominent than in the wee folks' wear. It is no longer considered necessary for a child to wear a skirt four times its length and instead of hem and yards of embroidery, a bit of hand work now gives the garment a dainty finish. The three most essential points to consider in the making of the baby's clothes are comfort, durability and simple dainty construction. Comfort can only be obtained by the use of well fitting patterns. The durability of the garments depends as much on the making as the correct fabrics. Neat sewing is necessray in the construction of these things above all others, for wide tucks, long stitches and thick seams are quite out of harmony with the delicate baby face. A ruffle sewn by hand is far better than a ruffle machine made. Tucks that may be let out are more practical than insertion, in fact it is wise to lay a tiny box pleat on the wrong side of the yoke, which may be let out as the child grows larger. The every day dresses should be very simple so that the mother makes a mistake who, from motives of economy or sentiment wishes to fashion every garment with elaborate trimming or hand work. Better have one or two very fine frocks with ruffles edged with lace and yokes made of beading and insertion and the others made so they may be easily laundered. In fact none of baby's garments should be made of materials or in a way that will not admit of frequent cleaning. The little dresses may be made of nainsook, India or Victoria lawns, or fine long cloth. Valenciennes lace is most used for trimming together with Swiss edging and insertion and white cambric edging is used on the little skirts. French veining gives a dainty finish and when used in seams and above hems it is the only trimming necessary

HEAD NOISES

How To Cure Buzzing, Ringing Sounds in the Ears

Do you have buzzing, ringing noises in your head and ears? Is there a snapping in your ears when you blow your nose. Then you have Catarrh in your ear passages, and your Eustachian Tubes—the passages from the throat to the ears—are closing up. You may have no discharge from the nose or throat, but the delicate inner parts of the ear are steadily being destroyed. Those irritating noises show how dangerous the trouble is becoming. As they grow worse they often worry people into nervous prostration and insanity. **There's one thing certain—Head and Ear noises are always the forerunners of loss of hearing. Neglect the trouble in your ear passages and deafness is the sure result.**

Get rid of your head noises now and forever. They can be cured. Write today to Deafness Specialist Sproule, the famous authority on all ear troubles. He will give you

Medical Advice Free

on this trouble. It's just the help you need. He'll tell you without any charge whatever how to drive away the noises and have clear, distinct, perfect hearing. Answer the questions, yes or no, write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out the Free Medical Advice Coupon and mail it at once to **Deafness Specialist Sproule, 6 to 9 Trade Building, Boston.**

Free Medical Advice Coupon

Do your ears throb?
Do your ears feel full?
Is your hearing failing?
Do the noises trouble you at night?
Is the sound sometimes a buzzing one?
Is the sound sometimes a ringing one?
Are the noises worse when you have a cold?
Do your ears crack when you blow your nose?

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

for plain dresses. The little sack should be made of cashmere, flannel or pique. Bedford cord, Bengaline silk and French flannel are favorite materials for cloaks. The cap may be made of silk or lawn, wearing with it a quilted silk lining. The utility of the little creeping garment will be appreciated by mothers who know how impossible it is to keep baby off the floor during that trying "creeping age."

This little garment affords entire protection to skirts and dresses and at the same time allows perfect freedom of the dark colors. The set includes round yoke dress, square yoke dress, coat, creeping apron, bib, feeding apron, cap skirt, sack and shirt dryer. This shirt dryer is a most necessary article for it not only prevents shrinking, but preserves the shape of the garment. Price of set complete, 25 cents.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered, Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

THREE MILLIONS WANTED

Appropriation to Be Asked for New Rural Routes.

Washington, D. C., Dec. .3—Extension of the rural free delivery service has resulted in an increase of 1,125 in the number of postoffices discontinued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, according to the annual report of J. L. Bristow, fourth assistant postmaster general, made public today. During the year there were 2,549 postoffices established and 5,587 discontinued. There was a decrease of 158 in the number of offices established. The principal cause of the increase in discontinuances has been the extension of the rural free delivery service. The total number of discontinuances was 3,750 postoffices, with a saving in salaries of postmasters aggregating $171,121. At the close of the fiscal year there were 71,131 postoffices in the United States—265 first class, 1,204 second class, 3,896 third class, and 65,766 fourth class.

Operation of rural mail delivery and the extension by private interests of rural telephone service has created a demand from patrons of rural routes for the delivery of small packages of merchandise on an order to local merchants by postal card, telephone or otherwise. The value of such packages is small and the present rate of one cent per ounce, the report says, is practically prohibitive. Mr. Bristow recommends that congress fix a rate of 3 cents a pound or any fraction thereof on packages not exceeding five pounds, mailed at the distributing postoffice of a rural free delivery route. If this special rate were established, Mr. Bristow says, it would be a great convenience to patrons and become a source of revenue to the department.

It is estimated that $500,000 would be needed by the department to continue the establishment of rural routes as fast as they are favorably reported and approved for the remainder of the current fiscal year. It is likely that 1,200 routes will be reported within the next two months and at this rate the appropriation available will be exhausted about Jan. 15, 1905.

An appropriation of $3,000,000 for the establishment of new routes will be asked by the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906. Of the needs for the service Mr. Bristow says:

"There are now in operation 28,073 routes. It is estimated that approximately 2,000 additional routes can be established out of the appropriation now available, making 30,073, which will be in operation or ordered established by January 15, 1905. To maintain service on these routes during the fiscal year from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, will require $21,360,000. If the congress should make a supplemental appropriation of $500,000 for the current fiscal year, as suggested, additional routes can be established, bringing the number in operation June 30, 1905, up to approximately 32,500. In that event about $23,120,000 will be required to maintain the service during the next fiscal year, making a total appropriation of $26,120,000 for maintenance and installation of the service for the next fiscal year.

An increased deficiency of 92.53 per cent over the previous year is shown by the financial statement for the postal service, incorporated in the annual report of E. C. Madden, third assistant postmaster general, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904. The report shows, however, that the increase in expenditures is on account of the rural free delivery service. Were it not for this extraordinary expenditure the postal service now would be about self-sustaining. The total receipts from all sources for the fiscal year were $143,582,624 and the total expenditures $152,362,116, leaving a deficiency of $8,779,492. The deficiency for the previous year was $4,560,044. Mr. Madden says:

"It is believed that as soon as the rural free delivery service is fully established the increase in the expenditures on account of that service each year will not be more than the normal increase for other items of the service, and that within a short time after such normal conditions obtain the postal service will again be self-supporting, a condition which has not existed since 1883."

Money taken from dead letters, for which no owners could be found, and that realized from the auction sale of unclaimed articles accumulated in the dead letter office aggregated $22,210.

FIVE MILLIONS INCREASE

In Estimate of Government Expense for 1906.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The estimate of appropriations required for the support of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, were transmitted to congress today by the secretary of the treasury. These estimates aggregate $619,669,852, as against $614,548,937, the amount of the appropriations for the current fiscal year. Following is the recapitulation of the various departments:

	Estimates for 1906.	Estimates for 1905
Legislative	$ 12,714,015	$ 12,168,487
Executive	383,540	313,367
State department	3,028,842	3,107,907
Treasury department.	170,547,000	176,486,056
War department	109,019,209	1116,490,574
Navy department	117,549,348	106,273,662
Interior department..	162,924,425	171,970,948
Postoffice department	15,438,500	2,211,127
Dept of agriculture..	6,419,210	5,912,870
Department of Commerce and labor ...	13,795,989	10,989,063
Department of justice	8,248,480	8,624,927
Grand totals	$619,669,852	$614,548,937

The estimates for 1906, which are $5,000,000 greater than the estimates for 1905, include $146,826,320 permanent annual appropriations already provided for by law.

VETERANS DIE RAPIDLY

Grand Army Members Pass Away at Rate of 150 a Day.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Soldiers of the civil war are dying at the rate of 150 a day, according to Pension Commissioner Ware. This is a higher rate than ever before. Commissioner Ware, in reciting the benefits of executive order No. 78, which grants service pensions, declared its effects a saving of $100,000 a year.

MAY GET CAESAR STATUE

Italy Is Inclined to Present One to This Country.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Italy may present this county a statue of Julius Caesar to stand beside that of Frederick the Great at the Army War College.

The Italian government was deeply impressed with the glittering ceremony attending the acceptance of the kaiser's gift, and thinks that a closer friendship between Washington and Rome might result from a similar present.

It is believed that it will take many years to work out the statuary scheme outlined by President Roosevelt. France's gift of a bust of Washington has not yet formally been accepted.

Davis Appointed.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The President announced today that Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis will be offered the appointment on the Dogger Bank court or inquiry.

GEN. TYNER DEAD.

Former Postmaster General Dies of Paralysis.

Washington, Dec. 5.—James Noble Tyner, of Indiana, once postmaster general and at various times secretary of the Indiana senate, representative in congress, first and second assistant postmaster general and assistant attorney general for the postoffice department, died of paralysis at his home in this city today. He was 78 years of age.

Mr. Tyner was stricken with paralysis in July, 1902, and was never after that able to actively discharge his official duties. He was in a very enfeebled condition throughout the postal investigation, during which his name conspicuously figured and which finally resulted in his removal from office as assistant attorney general and subsequent indictment by the grand jury. His trial last May, at which he was acquitted, was a heavy strain upon his weakened vitality. His condition became more serious about the beginning of last month and since November 10 he had been unable to leave his bed.

His last sinking spell began Saturday night when telegrams were immediately sent his daughtr, Miss Lillie E. Tyner, of Chicago, who arrived today shortly after her father's death, and his son, Albert H. Tyner, who is temporarily in Cuba. His wife and her sister, Mrs. Barrett, and his nephew, Harrison J. Barrett, formerly law clerk of the postoffice department, were at the bedside when Mr. Tyner passed away.

Mr. Tyner was born in Brookville, Ind., January 17, 1826. He had been identified with the postal service most of the time since March, 1861, when he was appointed a special agent in the postoffice department.

The sensational climax to Mr. Tyner's official career occurred in April, 1903, when he was summarily removed by Postmaster General Payne, following the taking by Mrs. Tyner and Mrs. Barrett of papers from the safe in the office of the assistant attorney general, of which Mr. Tyner was then the head. Mr. Tyner was ill at home and the office was under investigation by postoffice inspectors. Law Clerk Christigney, who was the acting head of the office, was removed shortly afterward because he permitted the papers to be taken.

Mr. Barrett, who had retired from the law clerkship to practice law before the department, was indicted with Mr. Tyner on a charge of conspiracy in connection with the use of the mails by certain alleged "get-rich-quick" concerns. Both were acquitted on this charge.

No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral, but it is probable that the remains will be placed in a vault in Oak Hill cemetery in this city and removed to Indiana next spring.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 1.—While the annual report of the internal revenue commissioner for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, does not show Ohio to be the largest taxpaying state, still the state receives "honorable mention" as being one of the most profitable to Uncle Sam in the Union. In amount paid Ohio stands fifth.

The leading states and the amount paid for the past year, are Illinois, $52,464,271.59; New York, $26,375,125.38; Indiana, $24,102,371.88; Kentucky, $21,757,733.52; Ohio, $21,091,416.31; Pennsylvania, $18,874,540.59.

The most notable showing made in the report by Ohio is the production of distilled spirits in the Cincinnati district, which ranks second to the fifth district of Illinois, the former paying tax on 12,628,820 gallons red liquor. In total production of distilled liquors Ohio is led by only three states. According to the report the production of the four leading states for the year, is as follows: Illinois, 41,785,899 gallons; Kentucky, 23,070,162 gallons; Indiana, 20,838,868 gallons; Ohio, 13,173,537 gallons.

Ohio is not numbered among the large producers of beer or fermented liquors. She does not even receive a mention in the introduction of the commissioner's report.

The receipts of the entire bureau reached $232,904,004.63 for the year, being $2,163,079.11 in excess of the previous year. The cost of collection was 1.98 per cent, against 2.07 per cent for last year, and 2.83 per cent for the average, since the bureau has been established.

The collection in the Cincinnati district for the year, $16,669,703.76; Toledo, $1,343,528.77; Chillicothe, $1,212,099.88, and Cleveland, $1,866,083.

NEW SHIPS WANTED.

Wahsington, Dec. 2.—With the exception of the six torpedo boats, the board on construction has approved the recommendations of the general board for new ships to be authorized by Congress at its next session. The program as amended provides for three battleships, five scout cruisers, six torpedo boat destroyers, two squadron colliers, a gunboat of the Helena class, two river gunboats not exceeding seventy feet in length and a steam launch for use on Chinese rivers. The construction board believed that torpedo boats are not as badly needed as are torpedo boat destroyers at this time. Secretary Morton has before him the reports of the two boards, and from them will make up his recommendations to Congress for new ships. His recommendations will go to Congress in a special letter to the Senate and House.

OUR FARMING INTERESTS

Washington, Dec. 2.—In his annual report, James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, after showing that the products of United States farms in one year are worth $4,900,000,000, states that the hens of the United States lay 1,666,000,000 dozens of eggs a year, enough in one month to pay the interest of the entire national debt for one year. Mr. Wilson figures that the corn crop would be sufficient to pay off the debt. The cotton crop he estimates at $600,000,000.

Secretary Wilson says that all the gold mines of the entire world have not produced since Columbus discovered America greater value of gold than have the farmers of this country in two years. This year's product of the farms is more than six times the capital stock of all the national banks, three times the gross earnings of the railways; four times the value of all minerals produced, twice the sum of the imports and exports, and comes within three-quarters of a billion dollars of equaling the value of all manufactures for the year 1900.

Secretary Wilson is pleased with the Bureau of Plant Industry, which after eight years' work has produced an orange that will grow as far north as North Carolina and is proof against the frosts of Florida, thus insuring a crop. For several years the experiments for an orange resulted in a lemon, but this year a sweet orange was produced and Secretary Wilson ate one of them on Thanksgiving day with his dinner.

The secretary shows that the deposits in banks have greatly increased.

"The farmer may not become a millionaire," he says, "but he is surer than the millionaire to retain his wealth and to have independence in living."

Mr. Wilson advises young men not to leave the farm.

Russia declines to join a second conference at The Hague until the war is over, the reply being given to Secretary Hay in Washington by Count Cassini. Other nations in their replies leave the date open, and the United States will not press action.

I Turned Out $301.27

worth of plating in two weeks, writes M. L. Smith of Pa. (used small outfit). Rev. Geo. F. Crawford writes, made $7.00 first day. J. J. S. Mills, a farmer, writes, can easily make $50.00 day plating. Thos. Parker, school teacher 21 years, writes, "I made $9.80 profit one day, $9.35 another." Plating Business easily learned. We teach you Free—No Experience Required. Everybody has tableware, watches, jewelry and metal goods to be plated with Gold, Silver, Nickel and Metal plating. Heavy Plate—latest process. No toy or humbug. Outfits all sizes. Everything guaranteed. LET US START YOU. Write today for Catlog, Agency and Offer. Address E. Gray & Co. Plating Works, Cincinnati, O.

1817 Our Book "A Fair Customer," Mailed Free. 1904

Kentucky's Great Whiskey

Order **Fulton Whiskey** by Mail

EXPRESS PREPAID FROM DISTILLERY DIRECT TO YOU.

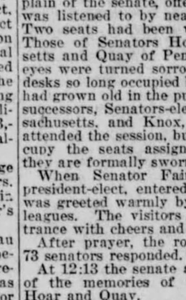
The public has been frequently deceived by the reckless and extravagent claims made in the advertisements of irresponsible firms, **who are not distillers.** We invite the most rigid investigation of **these facts for your consideration:**

1. **Method of distilling FULTON Whiskey.** Hon. D. N. Comingore, for eight years U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue, Sixth District Ky., at Covington, Ky., to whom you may write, stated after a thorough examination of our Distillery: "I found in the processes of manufacture you had adopted the very best and most approved methods for producing the highest grade Whiskey."

2. **The Medicinal Properties, Purity, Maturity, Mellow, Delicious Taste, and the Agreeable Odor of FULTON Whiskey** secured for it the indorsement of physicians, placed it in the wards of Municipal Hospitals and U. S. Government Hospitals everywhere, to whom we refer you, and on the sideboards of select clubs, and in the medicine chests of thousands of families.

3. **Our Responsibility.** We own and operate U. S. Registered Distillery No. 22, with offices and shipping warehouse located in Covington, Ky. We refer to First National Bank, all Express Companies and every business house and citizen here.

We ship, all express charges prepaid, in plain boxes, two gallons FULTON Whiskey, either Rye or Bourbon, or one gallon of each, in Myers' patent glass demijohns for **$5.00.** Or, if you prefer



Send No Money

with your two gallon $5.00 order, as we ship on terms of 20 days to persons who will have their bank or merchants guarantee their account when ordering on these terms. This offer is made to prove the superior quality of FULTON and place it in households for medicinal purposes. Minors need not answer. If not satisfied, return at our expense, and if paid for, all your money will be refunded by next mail. Four miniature bottles Select Reserve Fulton will be sent **FREE** to those who remit with two gallon orders.

Orders for one gallon are shipped, all express charges prepaid, in four full quart bottles or our demijohn ON RECEIPT OF $3.00. Return if not satisfied, and your money will be refunded

Address Plainly **MYERS & COMPANY,** Warehouse No. 213, COVINGTON, KY.

Orders from Colorado, Utah, Montana, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Washington, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, and California, must call for six gallons, $15 by prepaid freight. Write for express terms.

CONGRESS OPENED.

Begins Last Session Amid Auspicious Surroundings.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The last session of the 58th congress was called together at noon today. The opening was under the usual interesting conditions and amid these scenes that for years have made the reassembling of congress among the notable events of the country.

Hundreds of sightseers early today thronged the corridors and crowded into the galleries to witness the formal proceedings. From one end of the Capitol building to the other, the busy tread of statesmen and the flutter of femininity distinguished the occasion from any other in the official or social calendar of the year. From the lethargy which has characterized Washington since early in the spring the city awakened to a new era and heralded with apparent joy the day which opened both the official and social season. The streets were crowded with people intent on witnessing the ceremonies. Carriages flocked about the hotels ready to carry guests to the capitol and two hours before noon a steady stream of vehicles bearing gay parties made its way to the east front of the building. Many newly elected members were at the Capitol, although they will not enter office until after March 4.

Senate Adjourns.

The senate convened promptly at noon. The first senator in his seat was Mr. Platt, of New York. Long before 12 o'clock the galleries were filled, but the buzz of conversation ceased abruptly when President Pro Tem Frye's gavel fell. Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., chaplain of the senate, offered prayer, which was listened to by nearly every senator. Two seats had been vacated by death. Those of Senators Hoar, of Massachusetts and Quay of Pennsylvania. Many eyes were turned sorrowfully toward the desks so long occupied by these men, who had grown old in the public service. Their successors, Senators-elect Crane, of Massachusetts, and Knox, of Pennsylvania, attended the session, but they will not occupy the seats assigned to them until they formally swear in.

When Senator Fairbanks, the vice-president-elect, entered the chamber, he was greeted warmly by many of his colleagues. The visitors applauded his entrance with cheers and handclapping.

After prayer, the roll was called and 73 senators responded.

At 12:13 the senate adjourned in honor of the memories of the late Senators Hoar and Quay.

Cannon Holds Reception.

For an hour or more preceding the calling of the house to order by Speaker Cannon, the members slowly filed into the chamber and exchanged greetings. Some came in for hearty congratulations, while others received the sincere regrets of their colleagues who, on account of their misfortune at the polls, were meeting together for possibly the last time. The Republicans, fresh from their recent victory, gathered in groups and talked over the late campaign, while their Democratic brethren gave no outward sign of having suffered defeat. Men of both parties freely intermingled and discussed the issues of the last election and its result, the Democrats good-naturedly taking the thrusts and gibes heaped upon them in friendly conversation by their victorious opponents. Good fellowship prevailed throughout.

In his private room for some time before the house met, Speaker Cannon held an informal reception to "the boys," as he is wont to call his associates in the house. Without distinction as to party the members dropped in to pay their respects to the speaker.

After being in session 53 minutes the house adjourned.

REAR ADMIRAL DAVIS.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, and Sir Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador, who were at the state department yesterday were informed of the selection of Rear Admiral Davis as a member of the Dogger bank inquiry board.

Rear Admiral Davis was promoted to the grade of rear admiral, August 24, 1904, and was selected recently by Secretary Morton to command a division of the battleship squadron of the North Atlantic fleet. He completed forty-three years' service in the navy yesterday, having been appointed to the naval academy from Massachusetts in 1861. He commanded the converted cruiser Dixie in the war with Spain, and was engaged in blockading duty off the coast of Cuba. For a number of years he was superintendent of the naval observatory at Washington.

Admiral Davis speaks French fluently and this, with his knowledge of international and maritime law, commended him to Secretary Morton, on whose recommendation the selection was made. He is a brother-in-law of Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts.

Admiral Davis has accepted the appointment.

GEN. WHEELER IN MEXICO

Veteran Fighter Is Receiving Distinguished Consideration.

Mexico City, Dec. 5.—Gen. Joseph Wheeler is receiving many marks of consideration at the hands of the Mexican government and of his own countrymen. One of the objects of General Wheeler's trip is to interest the Mexican government in a new gun.

An ordnance trial probably will be held at the San Lazano artillery field in the presence of President Diaz, Minister of Mena, the ordnance board, members of the war office, army officers and others.

The Chairman Appointed.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Chairman Cortelyou, of the national Republican committee, today announced the appointment of Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. A., retired, as chairman of the inaugural committee.

LADIES My Regulator never fails. Box **FREE.** DR. F. MAY, Box 32 Bloomington, Ill.

LADIES in need send for a **FREE TRIAL.** Never-failing Monthly Remedy relieves the most obstinate cases. F. E. KARN CO., Dept. 25, Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED Sell our $1 bottle Sarsaparilla for 35c; best seller; 200 per cent profit; write today for terms and territory. **F. R. GREENE, 115 Lake St., Chicago.**

VERY WEALTHY, unincumbered and attractive maiden lady wants without delay true deserving husband. Address Cook, 67 Flournoy St., Chicago.

BORROW $500.00 or more for 8 years at 3 per cent and pay back monthly. Attend college, start in business, own a home, etc. Address WORLD'S DESIRE BUREAU, Chillicothe, Missouri.

14 TONS $60,000

These are the figures of one shipment made by the Kendall mine of Goldfield, Nev. We have a 20-acre claim that almost adjoins, on the same mineral belt; also another 20-acre claim in Tonopah; both properties combined in one stock at 5c. per share; best offering on the market; good veins of ore already in sight; business proposition; highest bank references; monthly payments.

MODERN INV. & SEC. CO.,
TEMPLE COURT, DENVER, COLO.

CASE OF BEAVERS CITED

Power of United States Is Made Ridiculous.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Attorney-General W. H. Moody, in his annual report to congress, recommends the enactment of a law which will provide in substance that where an indictment is duly returned to a court of the United States, the judge of that court may, in his discretion, issue a bench warrant for the arrest of the defendants where they may be found within the territorial limits of the United States, and that it shall be the duty of all persons or persons authorized to serve such process to arrest the person or persons indicted, and if they fail after reasonable opportunity to furnish bail for their appearance, to bring them to the court in which the indictment has been found.

It frequently happens that persons accused are not found within the limits of the district where the offenses alleged against them are triable. The frequency of such absences increase with the gravity of the accusation and when it consists in a conspiracy almost invariably one or more of the alleged offenders are without the jurisdiction of the district. That at some time injustice might result to individuals, says the attorney general, cannot be denied. The occasional abuse of power is inseparable from its existence. That innocent men now and then are indicted for crime must be confessed, but the indictment of a grand jury guided, as such a body usually is, by the instruction of the judge and counsel of the district attorney affords assurance that such instances of oppression will be rare indeed. On the other hand the possibility of delays and defeats of justice which the present system affords renders the power of the United States ridiculous and brings contempt upon the administration of the law. In support of his views Mr. Moody cites a number of cases under the present law in which justice has been defeated or greatly delayed and large expense unnecessarily incurred by the government. Among these cases is that of the co-defendants with Captain Oberlin M. Carter in the Savannah harbor improvement frauds.

Another case, he says, is that of George W. Beavers, under indictment in connection with the postoffice department frauds. In relation to this case the attorney-general says:

"When Beavers can be obtained for trial no one can predict with certainty. How much further immunity from trial the intricacies of practice, the delays of the courts, and the ingenuity of counsel may serve to procure for him no one can foretell. It can only be hoped that at some time before the witnesses are dead, or have forgotten the circumstances, the power of the United States may be proved to be sufficient to bring

Household and Young Folks

Emily S. Bouton Editor

Keynotes of Harmony

WEDNESDAY.
Hold your thought, your mind, your will and principle and you will succeed.
THURSDAY.
We can do nothing we do not believe possible. Unbelief is a paralysis. Fear is hypnotic. Associate with those who believe in you, and you will believe in yourself.
FRIDAY.
Without faith nothing good or great or beautiful was ever done. Who ever reasoned away a single doubt? Only when we feel the necessity of faith does it come.
SATURDAY.
The habit of looking on the bright side of things is worth more than a thousand a year.
SUNDAY.
When we complain that we do not see God, it is not that He is not, but that our eyes are dulled. He looks at us through every flower; He calls to us in every aspiration of the soul; He manifests His infinity in our own heart. The kingdom of Heaven is within.
MONDAY.
When Robinson Crusoe found himself on an unhabited island, he immediately set to work to do tha best he could under the circumstances.
TUESDAY.
The hour is not wasted that brings with it tranquility of mind and an uplifting of the heart.

IT DWELLS WITHIN OURSELVES THE INNER WRITTEN UPON THE OUTER

EMILY S. BOUTON.

"That all sounds well. It seems true and I almost believe it is, but did you ever know any one to accomplish all which that writer says is possible?"

She was in deadly earnest. I saw that it meant more to her than appeared upon the surface. We had been reading in some books which set forth the transforming power of thought. Here are the two paragraphs from Builders of the Beautiful, which called forth the above quotation:

"Mind and muscle are so closely associated that neither can appear or change without a parallel appearance or change in the other. Integrity of mind, consciously or unconsciously, means integrity of muscle. Integrity of body is a strong support to integrity of mind. Integrity of both is the sure guarantee of grace and beauty."

The second ran in this wise:

"Culture of soul must bring grace of body and illumination of features beyond all possible loveliness that could be developed in the untutored life. There are no real exceptions. Everything that is comes of law, exists under the law—even liberty itself. An evil spirit cannot fashion a beautiful face."

These two paragraphs, with others along the same lines, equally emphatic, seem true and convincing, and yet there came to my friend, as comes to most of us, the doubt and questioning as to the possibility of right thinking bringing to us the fulfilment of desire.

The trouble is we expect the miraculous to happen. We change our thought currents into a new direction for the accomplishment of a certain purpose, and look for the result to be visible tomorrow, forgetting that all life is a growth, and "all growth is gradual if it is to be permanent." The ideal can only be reached by continued effort. The statue is never carved into beauty by a few strokes of hammer and chisel. The splendid picture is not achieved by unsteady and intermittent use of brush or pencil.

Yet, while it is true that after years of broken law, as most of us have lived, a single volitional impulse cannot possibly sweep away the effects, it is also true that there must be a moment of beginning to change, and this change must be in correspondence with the inner thought and life to bring its results. From that moment of intense resolve in which the soul determines to govern the future to some definite accomplishment, the body is thrilled to new health and vigor, which, later, will be expressed in outward appearance. Growth and expansion of character must write itself in some way upon the body.

We all know that mental unrest and discord brings physical sickness and disease, while mental harmony produces the opposite condition. This truth proves the importance of that moment when brought face to face with its own possibilities and recognizing them, the inner self assumes the guidance of the life towards a high ideal.

This high ideal is a necessity then for growth in mental and physical grace and beauty. The beautiful thought must be held steadily, in order that it may finally become visible in the objective world upon the body. Where failure comes is in lack of concentration.

Not long ago I read in Unity, a description by the editor of a picture in the Fine Arts Exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition. It was the work of a Russian and is entitled The Artist's Dream. "In the foreground of the picture is the artist, an every-day kind of young man in a cut-away business coat, surrounded by the tools and paraphernalia of a studio. He has fallen asleep over his palette and rests for a time from his labors. Over his head in the generous spaces of a large canvas, appears in dim outline the dream-artist, working with splendid abandon on the dream figures that float about him. The faces of brave men and noble women are breaking through the clouds about him. Over and above them a mighty angel bearing the lighted torch of truth, of love, or civilization—call it as you will—is driving back the hosts of darkness, the minions of war and hatred and greed, and in vague outlines across the sky we read 'omnium pax.'"—"Universal peace."

This is the dream, but below and around the table are gathered the temptations of the flesh upon which the artist will open his eyes when awaking and which will be quite sure to draw his thought away from the beautiful vision, his ideal.

The picture has, as the writer well says, a deep spiritual significance. It represents life, not alone the life of the painter but of everybody, into which come the things that are unreal in any lasting enjoyment, but which serve to draw the thought and purpose away from the ideal. It is this constant yielding to what is of but passing value, if of any, that draws the thought and effort from accomplishment.

Another thing is also true. We grow impatient if things do not at once turn our way. We see things come to pass with marvellous celerity, but forget how long they have been shaping upon the unseen mental plane, forget also what has been done in preparation for the outward constructive work. We judge only from what is apparent to the eye, and grow discouraged because our own thought has not become visible. And then we cease our effort when, perhaps, upon the eve of success.

Days change so many things, yes, hours!
We see so differently in sun and shower;
Mistaken words tonight
May be lamented by tomorrow's light.
Let us be patient, for we know
There's but a little way to go.

A very little way at the longest until this phase of our existence will have passed and we shall have entered upon another. And even if we have failed in the outward expression of our vision, even though we have not reached the noble ideal for which we started, the effort has not been in vain. It has been transformed into force in the character, and we are the better and stronger for the making.

Let us lay to heart this truth: "Our highest conceptions of what we ought to be are but prophecies of what we may become." And this includes all things in the way of accomplishment. Or as it has been put elsewhere: "The real truth is that nothing awaits one save what he himself creates out of the conjuncture of his own powers and of circumstances."

The Cozy Corner

HOW TO AVOID TROUBLE.

Although I hardly consider myself a member of The Blade Household I have come today hoping that I may be allowed to say a word as to why marriage is so often considered a failure. I have not found it so after several years' trial, and think that many times unhappy married lives are caused because people fuss so much over little trials that will come up in every life—married or single. We are too prone to make mountains out of molehills, and do not stop to give these little things time to adjust themselves, as they most always do in time, but which will cause trouble if they are not carefully dealt with.

Another great factor in unhappy lives, is telling one's family affairs to outsiders. No good ever can come of this and it is much oftener the wife, than the husband, who tells these troubles. "What can't be cured" should be endured in silence among married folks. If a woman is ill-used, or thinks she is, she had better bear it in silence unless she is sure—very sure—that she can help her trouble by speaking of it.

Let both husband and wife be free to tell each other all of their troubles, for many times it has been caused by a misunderstanding upon the part of one or the other, but on no account should any one else know there is any unhappiness. If this rule prevailed in all families, there would be fewer divorces and unhappy homes.—John's Wife.

DOES HOME-MADE WINE INTOXICATE?

There have been so many inquiries in The Blade of late for recipes for home-made wines, that I think there is an opportunity for some of our W. C. T. U. women to say a word.

Many people seem to think there is no harm in wine, if it is made at home, but fermented wines will intoxicate just the same, no matter where they are made. The only better those made at home are, is that they are apt to be purer, and less adulterated with drugs, than the wines made in factories.

If any one merely wants the wine for a beverage, the fruit juice made into jelly and dissolved in water will answer the purpose, if they want it for medicine, I suppose that is all right, if a physician orders it, though in most instances, it is taken because people like the taste of it.

I have learned something from The Blade in the recent squirrel discussion, for although I have lived on a farm most of my life, I never before heard that squirrels would destroy bird's nests, or crops. The squirrels I have known about, lived in the woods and on nuts; neither can I believe that they are such destructive animals as they are accused of being, but I think these stories are made up to excuse the cruelty of those who kill them.

Of course I agree with Simon's Wife, that we have enough real troubles to worry about, without wasting our time on things that cannot be helped, but I do not agree with any one who says that cruelty to animals cannot be helped, and I think it is cruel to kill merely for profit or pleasure.—"A Subscriber."

AN INDIGNANT WOMAN.

My Dear Cozy Corner friends, will you kindly give me a chance to work off a little of my indignation by telling you what has caused it? I have read the articles pro and con, that have appeared in The Blade, anent the cruelty of killing animals, etc., and sometimes I sided with one, and sometimes with another—just which I happened to be reading at the time. But since then I have read in a magazine that professes to be "helpful and uplifting," a "paper for the whole family"—something that has made me ashamed of one woman, at least.

The article was telling how women could earn a good living for themselves and their families, by raising chickens and pet stock. I was very much interested until I came to where it told of the woman whose experience was being given, bought an incubator, and made a contract with a dealer in Easter novelties, to supply him fifty chickens, a week old, four baby rabbits and three kittens, just when they were the cunningest.

Now these were not for food, mind you, but for that man to kill and stuff for Easter novelties. He promised her $20 a hundred for the chickens and she "hoped" to be able to supply him "with all the young birds and pets" he would use another year.

Now tell me: Did you ever hear of anything more brutal than this?

The trade itself should be prevented as it only encourages children in thinking that life is counted secondary to their pleasure, and at Easter time, too, of all seasons in the year, when we are supposed to celebrate the new life of the world, as taught by the resurrection of our Savior!

And yet I have known of women who would not wear a feather on their hats—even though it was taken from an ostrich, or a dead bird, but these same women would buy the "cunning little chicks" for their children's amusement.

"O Consistency, thou art a jewel"—but unfortunately one that is not possessed by all women.—"Jane Ann," Arizona.

The editor sympathizes most thoroughly with Jane Ann in her feeling about the above business. Nothing can excuse cruelty to animals, or a disregard of the needless sacrifice of life. Especially is the influence of such things upon children to be regretted.

Here, There, Everywhere.

The white satin lining of coats will sometimes become discolored before they are much worn, or even soiled. If they are removed from the garment and placed in a bath of three quarts of soapsuds and one or two tablespoonfuls of kerosene, for three hours, then washed in warm soapsuds, rinsed in two clear waters and pressed on the wrong side when nearly dry, the satin will look like new and can be used for yoke or trimming to a waist.

Before making up woolen goods be sure to have it sponged before cutting it. Occasionally a tailor or dressmaker advises this sponging after making the garment, but when this is done, every fold or seam will show a different shade of color from the smooth parts of the garment, as all cloth takes a slightly darker color from the sponging.

To keep wax beans for winter use gather them in October, or before they begin to harden, soak for a few hours in cold water, and parboil. Cut in small pieces—on the bias, is best, as it gives more surface to the salt—pack in large jars with a layer of salt between every three-inch layer of beans until the jar is filled. Cover with a cloth and place a weight on it to keep the beans under the brine. When needed soak them over night and cook same as when green.

When removing a pie or cake from the tin in which it is baked, if it does not come out easily, set the pan on a thick cloth that has been wrung out of cold water. In a few moments the contents of the tin will come out easily and without breaking.

Dip sprigs of parsley in boiling water for a minute, then shake out before using for soup or sauce, and it will keep its color perfectly.

When silk garments look greasy, spread magnesia on the wrong side, and after a time brush it off, renewing the operation several times, if necessary.

In cleaning the collars of men's coats when they have become greasy or shiny from much wearing, use a small toothbrush dipped in ammonia; it will soon remove the dirt and will be easier than to use a sponge or cloth, as is usually done.

To remove grease spots from wall paper, make a paste of powdered pipe clay and water, and spread over the spot. When dry, brush carefully off and renew if all traces of the grease are not removed.

Tin, wooden or iron ware when it has become musty from disuse, can be sweetened by boiling hay in it for an hour or two. Turpentine in the water with which floors are scrubbed, will prevent carpet bugs and moths when the carpet is laid.

Wet a cloth with kerosene and rub old furniture; this will also quickly remove finger marks from doors. If painted floors are washed twice a week with warm water in which is poured a tablespoonful of kerosene to a pailful of water, the floors will improve in appearance and keep clean much longer.

Sprinkling chloride of lime, thickly, about places infested with rats, will, it is said, drive them away as they will not venture to step where it is sprinkled.

Use roll-sulphur for fumigating rooms and premises where there has been any contagious disease.

Copperas dissolved in water in the proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, should be used to purify sink drains, sewers, etc.

Four ounces of sulphate of zinc, two ounces of salt to a gallon of water, should be used in washing clothing or bed linen used in cases of sickness where there is the slightest chance of contagion.

"It is always safe to learn, even from our enemies; it is never as safe to attempt to teach even our friends."

A teaspoonful of powdered alum mixed with stove blacking will give a brilliant, lasting polish. The same effect can be produced by wetting the powdered blacking with vinegar instead of water.

Varnish, or sticky flypaper, can be removed from carpets, curtains, etc., by wetting with alcohol in which a little common salt has been dissolved.

Grease spots can be easily removed from carpets by washing them with a hot suds made of good soap and borax; if the carpet is not known to be "fast colors," make a stiff paste of fuller's earth and water and place on the spots, rubbing it off when perfectly dry.

Cheese Cakes.

Cream to a froth one pound of butter, and dredge it lightly with flour; beat the yolks of twelve eggs and one pound of sugar very light; add to the butter and place the dish in a bowl of hot water while you beat the mixture very hard for at least ten minutes—a little longer will not hurt. To this add gradually the grated rind and the juice of four lemons. Bake in patty pans lined with a rich crust.

A Wedding Cake.

In a large mixing bowl, blend one cupful brown sugar, half a cupful of butter, a tablespoonful each of allspice and cinnamon, a teaspoonful of grated nutmeg and half a pint of New Orleans molasses. To this add one cupful of thick, sour cream in which has been dissolved a large teaspoonful of soda. Now add gradually, three and one-half cupfuls of sifted flour and when the batter is smooth, stir in one pound of prepared raisins, one-fourth pound of sliced citron, one pound of currants and one ounce of chopped lemon peal. Flour the fruit and stir gently into the batter.

Pour this mixture into a large, round pan lined with buttered paper and let it bake in a very moderate oven for an hour and a half. Leave in the pan until thoroughly cold, then turn out and cover with a plain, boiled frosting strongly flavored with orange.

When this frosting has become hard, decorate it with flowers, or any fancy design, by pressing a soft frosting through a cone of white paper, or ornament the cake with the fancy sugar flowers, etc., that can be bought at a confectioner's, fastening them to the cake with frosting.

Better Than Cake.

Cut apples into rounds, remove the skin and core, cover with sugar and cinnamon, and set away for an hour or two. Make a batter of a half cupful of flour, one cupful warm water and one level teaspoonful of butter. Boil this till it is a soft, smooth paste, adding more water if necessary. Just before using, beat in the whites of two eggs. Dip the slices of apple in this batter and fry in hot lard till brown. Serve with whipped cream and sugar.

THE FARM CHILD'S LULLABY.

Oh, the little bird is rocking in the cradle of the wind,
And it's bye, my little wee one, bye;
The harvest all is gathered and the pippins all are binned;
Bye, my little wee one, bye;
The little rabbit's hiding in the golden shock of corn,
The thrifty squirrel's laughing bunny's idleness to scorn;
You are smiling with the angels in your slumber, smile till morn;
So it's bye, my little wee one, bye.

There'll be plenty in the cellar, there'll be plenty on the shelf!
Bye, my little wee one, bye;
There'll be goodly store of sweetings for a dainty little elf;
Bye, my little wee one, bye.
The snow may be a-flying o'er the meadow and the hill,
But in your cosy cradle you are warm and happy still;
So bye, my little wee one, bye.

Why, the Bob White thinks the snowflake is a brother to his song;
Bye, my little wee one, bye;
And the chimney sings the sweeter when the wind is blowing strong;
Bye, my little wee one, bye;
The granary's overflowing, full is cellar, crib and bin,
The wood has paid its tribute and the ax has ceased its din;
The winter may not harm you when you're sheltered safe within;
So bye, my little wee one, bye.
—Paul Laurence Dunbar in Lippincott's Magazine.

Thanksgiving is over and Christmas will soon be here. What shall we do in the Merry-Go-Round this winter? Our serial story has not been a success for some reason or other; a debate seems to be impossible at such a long range as one would necessarily have to be conducted when the participants are so widely separated, and we ought not to settle down and do nothing extra this winter.

How many would like to have a New Year's party? All who would, hold up their hands, and promise that they will send a letter to Miss Prudence so she will receive it by December fifteenth, if possible, telling in it, what he or she will do to entertain the party, and to whom they will send a Holiday gift—imaginary, of course,—and what it will be. This will tide us over till the first of the year and by that time maybe some one will suggest something for the remainder of the winter.

The New Year's party will be held with Miss Prudence and we shall read in The Blade for December 29, of the gifts we have for each other—in our hearts.

The Cook, the Schoolma'am, the editor of the Cozy corner and of the Young Folks are all invited to come and enjoy the good time with us and add to the pleasure of the evening by any "experiences" they may wish to tell us.

Now, M. G. R.'s, make up your minds that if you do give a New Year's party, you will make it just as nice as you can.

"Em T. Head" says she has an idea! Of course that will surprise us, but I think when we look at her picture which appears today in this column, we shall all be glad to entertain any idea she may offer.

Dear friends, here I come in response to the request of Miss Prudence that she be permitted to present to you a "western product."

I was much pleased to see that "Isabel" had returned to the fold and I would like to see more of her contemporaries return, also. Where is "Zack Stubbs" and his promised chapter of the story? Does "Country Schoolma'am" of Ohio still read The Blade? If so she will please take notice that I should like to hear from her.

I have an idea! I don't often have them so am the more anxious to give you the benefit (?) of this before it escapes. Why cannot we have a valentine party and each bring an original valentine for any one we choose to favor in this way? To be sure it is rather early to begin thinking of valentines, but I want to give you all plenty of time to "woo the muse." Will anyone second my motion? —Em T. Head.

And we have a letter from "Bookie" which we shall all enjoy: Because it has been a long time since I wrote, you need not think I have lost any interest in the M. G. R.; it is only because I believe in the motto "When you have nothing to say, say it."

I call today especially to thank you for the many kind words of sympathy that have come to me through your letters; they have been greatly appreciated you may be sure.

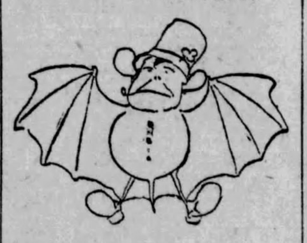
However, you are not to regard me as an object of pity. Our Creator divides His blessings among us very evenly and justly. He scatters the joys and sorrows of life with an impartial hand, and no one who has made the most of the opportunities given him can complain of having less than his neighbor, and the best of all is that each one gets those things best suited to his individuality.

Of course there are thorns among the roses; our trials and troubles will be with us as long as we live, but so, also, will be our joys, and we shall enjoy better our life in this world, and in the world to come, if we look more to the pleasant things than to the sad ones. These afflictions of ours are often the means of raising us to higher and better things.

"Christine," do you think that our lives must necessarily become darker and drearier as we grow older? I am sure that if we follow our M. G. R. motto to the letter, our lives will grow brighter and happier as the years go by, until the crown of a well-spent life is placed upon our brows.—"Bookie."

A letter from a nameless little girl is received this week. She says she goes to school and studies the fifth reader, arithmetic, writing, geography, grammar, physiology and spelling. And in spite of this, and the fact that she has long read the M. G. R., she writes on both sides of her paper and with a lead pencil and—well, Miss Prudence's advises this little girl—who is three years under the required age for admittance—to drop half of her studies and give her close attention to spelling, writing and grammar. Seven studies at a time are four too many for any young girl, and it is no wonder that this child is not able to do better than her letter indicates, in these things. This is not to blame the little girl for trying, but to let her know why her letter cannot be used. If she will persevere in her studies, and if she has a teacher who knows how to help her understand what she studies, Miss Prudence will hope to hear from her again when she has reached the required age for membership, viz.: sweet sixteen.

THE VAMPIRISHMAN.



HE FLIES BY NIGHT
HE DOES NOT BITE;
HE COMES FROM FAR ACROSS THE SEA.
HIS CHIEF DELIGHT
IS IN A FIGHT—
I ONLY HOPE HE WON'T FIGHT ME.

—From Mixed Beasts. By Kenyon Kox, copyright, Fox, Duffield & Co., New York.

THE AMBITIOUS CROW.

A crow, who had chanced by a school one day
And listened a bit too long,
Unburdened his soul to an oriole
Who advertised lessons in song;
"They say," he stormed "that the lark is king,
And all because he assumes to sing!"

She started him in with a violin,
And oft his ambition stirred
By a little praise in the well-known phrase,
"You certainly are a bird!"
In a month she said, with a fine decision
There never was music equal to his'n.

The crow contentedly paid the bill,
And flew on his homeward way;
And he called the court to his pine resort,—
They gathered and heard him play,
With timbre rare, a popular air,
And a bit of Grieg and "The Maiden's Prayer."

The hullabaloo ere he'd gotten through
Was a truly deafening thing;
"Oh, what is the sense of instruments,"
They cried, "if one can but sing?
And every one knows the song of a crow's
The best of music as music goes!"

They broke the fiddle in bits, to teach
The moral each child should know
That discontent with one's lot is not
Becoming a decent crow;
And if you would thwart its growth, you ought
To mingle with your own sort.
—Burges Johnson, in Harper's Magazine.

Simple Basket-Making

Basketry is a fad that has come to stay. The durability, cheapness, and lightness of the material, and the ease with which a knowledge of the weaves may be acquired, all commend it to the beginner.

That basket-making is the oldest as well as one of the commonest and most useful of the domestic arts is now generally conceded. The first use made of the basket was probably as a cover for

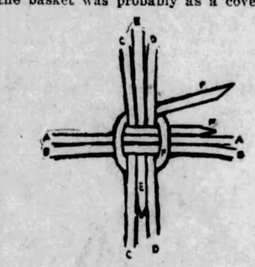


Fig. 1.

water-gourds, to protect them from being so easily broken when the early tribes moved from place to place.

In time the basket became not only the commonest domestic utensil, but its use was extended to all social and religious functions. The ever faithful and industrious Indian woman often worked for weeks, and sometimes for months, on a single basket; her expert fingers not only wove a mechanically perfect basket, but she has shown a knowledge and appreciation of the beautiful in form, color and design that fill one with astonishment and admiration.

At the present time many persons are satisfied if useful articles are cheap, and give no thought to their beauty; not so the aboriginal woman; she wove her

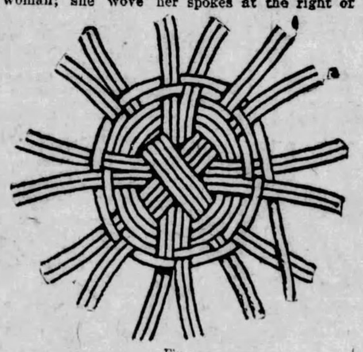


Fig. 3.

joys and sorrows, her hopes and fears, into her baskets. They were the art expression of the people, their poetry and religion. Even among the Nubians who live in rude huts on the banks of the upper Nile, we find baskets of most artistic form, beautiful design, and delicate coloring.

At present there is a strong effort being made by those interested in the restoration and preservation of Indian art to have the people return to the use of their vegetable dyes.

Every one who uses any basketry or weaving materials can help in this, if they will, by as far as possible refusing to use any that are aniline-dyed. Vegetable dyed materials give softer and more durable colors, and, if properly done, will not discolor the fingers while they are being woven.

The materials used in modern basketry are principally reed or rattan, rafia, cornhusks, splints and natural grasses. Rattan grows in tropical forests, where it twines about the trees in great lengths. It is numbered by dealers according to its thickness, and Nos. 2, 3 and 4 are the best sizes for small baskets. For scrap-baskets, 3, 5 and 6 are best sizes. It should be thoroughly soaked before using. Raffia is the outer cuticle of a palm, and comes to us mostly from Madagascar.

While only a few weaves are described in this chapter, they are representative, and from them a great number of forms may be constructed. Before beginning a reed basket the student should make one or two centers in the form of a mat. The start is so important that it is necessary to master this before the subject of form has to be considered. A very attractive whisk-broom holder can be made by tying two of these mats together with ribbon.

MATERIALS

4 14" spokes of No. 3 reed
1 8" spoke of No. 3 reed
3 weavers' No. 2 reed

Soak the reed about an hour in cold water. Find the centers of the 14 inch spokes and arrange them in pairs and cross them, placing the horizontal ones uppermost place the 8-inch spoke between the two vertical ones. These are held in place with the left hand and the weaving is done with the right hand.

An end of a weaver is placed along the upper horizontal spoke in front of the vertical ones, with the end toward the right (F. Fig. 1). Bring the weaver around back of the vertical spokes, and with the forefinger of the right hand press it close to the center as it is brought over the horizontal spokes at the right of the center (bind in the end of the weaver also); next pass under the lower vertical spokes and over the horizontal ones at the left. Repeat this two or three times, and then, beginning with the upper vertical spokes, separate the spokes and press the weaver down, between each spoke, close to the previous row of weaving (Fig. 2). It is very important to press the weaver down every time it crosses a spoke, and hold in position with the forefinger of the left hand while it is pressed behind the next spoke with the forefinger of the right hand. (This applies to all reed work.)

As soon as possible separate the spokes evenly and continue weaving until the mat is four inches in diameter.

The side of the mat or basket next to the worker is the outside, and all ends of weavers must be left on the inside.

To start a new weaver, place the end on top of the end of weaver just used, and behind the spoke back of which it would naturally pass if the old weaver had been long enough to continue. The next row of weaving will hold these ends in place, and when the work is finished they should be cut off quite short.

When the mat is a little less than four inches, it should be bound off by passing the weaver under the last row of weaving behind the next spoke, in front of the next and under the last row of weaving again. Continue this once around the mat, and after cutting the spokes to an even length, soak the mat, and finish an open border as follows:

Pass spoke No. 1 over spoke No. 2 at the right and push down beside spoke No. 3; do the same with each spoke in succession, being careful that at least one inch is pressed below the edge of the mat.

Most reed baskets have at least sixteen spokes, and for small baskets, and where small reeds are used these spokes are often woven in pairs (Fig. 3). A very pleasing effect is obtained by combining two shades of colored reed.

For an attractive little basket natural colored reed was used for the spokes and a golden-brown reed for weaving. These are the materials required for a small basket with sixteen spoke center:

16 16" spokes, No. 2 reed
5 weavers' No. 2 brown reed

Separate the sixteen into groups of four each. Mark the centers, and lay the first group on the table in a vertical position. Across the center of this group place the second group horizontally. Place the third group diagonally across these, having the upper ends at the right of the vertical spokes. The fourth group is laid diagonally with the upper ends at the left of the vertical spokes.

A well-soaked weaver is started by laying the end over the group to the left of the vertical group, just above the center; then bring it under the vertical group, over the next, then under, and so on until it reaches the vertical group

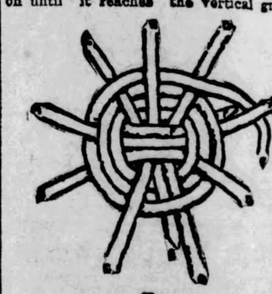


Fig. 2.

again (Fig. 3). This weave is repeated three or four times; then the spokes are separated into twos and the weaver is brought over the pair at the left of the upper vertical group, and so on, over and under, until it comes around again, when it is necessary to pass under two groups of spokes and then continue weaving over and under alternate spokes (Fig. 1, groups 1 and 2.)

At the beginning of each new row the weaver passes under two groups of spokes; always under the last of the two under which it went before and the group at the right of it. This is the method of the Indians when they use an even number of spokes.

Weave the bottom until it is four inches in diameter; then wet and turn the spokes gradually up and weave one inch; then turn the spokes in sharply and draw them in with three rows of weaving. Now weave four rows, going over and under the same spokes, making an ornamental band; then weave three rows of over-and under-weaving, followed by four rows without changing the weave. Continue to draw the side in with two rows of over-and under-weaving, and then bind off. Finish with the following border:

Always wet the spokes till pliable before starting the border; then each group is brought under the first group at the right and over the next and inside the basket; and cut long enough to allow it to rest on the group ahead.

Leave the first two groups a little loose, so the last ones can be woven into them easily.

(From Frank G. Sanford's "The Art Crafts for Beginners." Copyright, 1904, by The Century Co.)

A FAMOUS PAINTING AND THE PAINTER

Nearly every one has seen a copy of Millet's The Gleaners, a painting which has a world-wide fame and hangs in the Louvre, the great art museum of France. The painter of this wonderful picture was Jean Francis Millet, especially celebrated for his simple and pathetic representations of peasant life in France. Though himself born of peasant ancestry, he was always a great student, and his sympathy and understanding of the peasant's life were founded not only on personal experience, but on his wide humanitarian studies.

Millet was born in 1814, and spent his early years as a farm laborer. He began to study painting at the age of eighteen, and from that time until his death, his life was almost one unceasing struggle for existence. At first he took to making little pictures which caught the public fancy. Then he painted portraits, sign boards or anything he could find to do that would bring him money. His genius was recognized by other great painters of the day, and in those early years he was called the "Master of the Nude." It was a curious accident that finally forced him out of this line of work. One day he overheard some one say, while looking at a pastel of a woman bathing, that it was by that "fellow Millet, who always paints naked women." That was enough. The pure minded peasant from that time renounced the style and subjects which were beginning to bring him both recognition and a fairly good living. He began at once to paint only what he had always longed to paint—scenes of peasant life, and he kept to these to the end of his life, in spite of the hardships and difficulties the determination incurred.

Because of his paintings of the toilers, Millet was called a revolutionist and a demagogue. Purchasers for the first ten years of this stage of his career were almost a minus quantity, and if it had not been for the generosity of his artist friends, he would many times have been in ever more desperate straits of poverty than he was. His glorious Gleaners awakened a storm of disapproval, and was pronounced a "most seditionary message," because it showed so plainly the pathetic, toilsome, hungering life of the peasants.

THE GLEANERS.
By Millet.

Described in outline, this is The Gleaners: Against the horizon at the right are the roofs of a little hamlet under the trees; at the left, the mammoth stacks of grain. Between these two extremes come the grain-cart and horses, the workers cutting and stacking the full harvest and the overseer on horseback ordering the work. In the immediate foreground are three peasant women picking from the barren, stubble field the scattering blades the reapers have left behind. Over all is the atmosphere of a hot cloudless August day. The picture represents in the simplest, most unexaggerated manner a scene as common in the French fields as harvesting itself.

It has often been said that Millet had no intention in painting this or any other picture of drawing a moral or preaching a sermon, or even of emphasizing the inequality between the poor laborer and the land owner. His whole heart and soul and his entire artistic consciousness were bound up in the life of the plains about him. Pictures, pictures everywhere, his eyes saw, and his fingers reflected through his wonderful brush.

Millet died in 1875, just when fame and fortune were knocking loudly at his door. Besides The Gleaners other of his pictures which have been made widely known through their frequent copying are The Sower, The Angelus and The Man With the Hoe.

Banner Puzzlers

For November.

New Work ..... Henry
Solutions ..... Pauline

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was a general in the American Revolution, born at Norwich, Connecticut, January 3, 1740. Early in the war he was commissioned colonel; was with Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga, and with General Montgomery at the battle of Quebec, where he was wounded, and for which he received the rank of brigadier-general. He was appointed to the command of Philadelphia in 1778, where his official conduct caused him to receive (by order of court-martial) a reprimand from Washington. Offended at fancied injuries from his superior officers, he made treasonable overtures to the enemy, and having obtained possession of West Point, proposed to betray it into the hands of Sir Henry Clinton for a consideration of £6,315 and a commission in the British army. This plot was defeated by the capture of the British officer who conducted the negotiations, September 23, 1780. He escaped and entered the British army, subsequently retiring to London, where he died June, 1801.

CLEO DAVIS.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

D contracted to work 30 days for C; he was to have $1.75 for every day he worked, and to forfeit 60 cents every day he was idle. If at the end of the time D received $43.10, how many days was he idle?

ANN ELIZA.

3.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

X O O O O X
X O O O O X
X O O O O X
X O O O O X
X O O O O X

1.—A place in the tribe of Manasseh. (Josh. 17:11.)
2.—A son of Micah. (1 Chron. 9:41.)
3.—A place in Palestine. (Josh. 12:17.)
4.—A beloved disciple. (Philemon 1:2.)
8.—A son of Asher. (Gen. 46:17.)

The primals name a son of Ribal (1 Chron. 11:31); the finals name a place where a miracle was performed (Exodus 15:23).

C. M. BAKER.

4.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 14 letters. My 1, 2, 5, 10, 4 is part of a dress; my 8, 3, 12, 6, 8, 13, 14 is the "fruit of the vine." My whole is a most enjoyable winter entertainment.

URBAN.

5.—QUERY.

Who knows anything about the "Antlion?"

A. S. KERR.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"There isn't a chance for pleasant weather,
When two are unequally yoked together;
So turn your back, when money bewitches,
Marry for love, and work for riches."
HAWKEYE.

Answers to Puzzles of November 24.

1.—Jonathan Edwards.
2.—Words forming ladder: P—H, Anna, U—W, luck, I—E, navy, E—E. Uprights—Pauline, Hawkeye.
3.—The towns were 300 miles apart. (See Chat.)
4.—Amerigo Vespucci, Ponce de Leon, Ferdinand de Soto, Martin Frobisher, Lucas Vasquez de Ayllon, Barholomew Gosnold, James Cartier.
5.—The Alhambra is the name given to the fortress which forms a sort of citadel to the city of Granada, in which stood the palace of the ancient Moorish kings of Granada. It is surrounded by a strong wall more than a mile in circuit, and studded with towers. The towers on the north wall were used as residences, one of them contains the famous Hall of the Ambassadors. The remains of the Moorish palace are called by the Spaniards the Casa Real, and was built by a succession of Moorish kings from 1248 to 1348. The portions still standing are ranged around two oblong courts, the Court of the Fishponds and the Court of the Lions. The most characteristic parts of the Casa Real have been reproduced in the "Alhambra Court" of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham.
6.—Sheridan wrote:
"Believe not each accusing tongue,
As most weak people do;
But still believe that story wrong,
Which ought not to be true."

Chat.

The solution sent by George Vore to his problem answered today is this:

A could make B's journey in 40 days; B could make A's in 90 days; the geometrical mean between the time it takes each to make the other's journey will be the number of days it took them both. 90x40 equals 3,600; the sq. rt. of 3,600 is 60; hence it took them both 60 days to make the journey. If B could make A's journey in 90 days, in 60 days he has made 60-90, or 2-3 of A's trip; then as A has made his whole journey, and B has made 60 miles less than A, 60 miles equals the remaining 1-3 of A's journey. 3-3 or the whole of A's journey equals 3x60, or 180 miles. B's journey equals 180 miles minus 60 miles, or 120 miles, and the united journey equals 300 miles, the distance between the two towns.

Henry has the Bannership for November for new work, having 5 more credits than Dode; Pauline wins the honors for most solutions, leading W. P. E. by 2 credits. Well done, children! Keep at it.

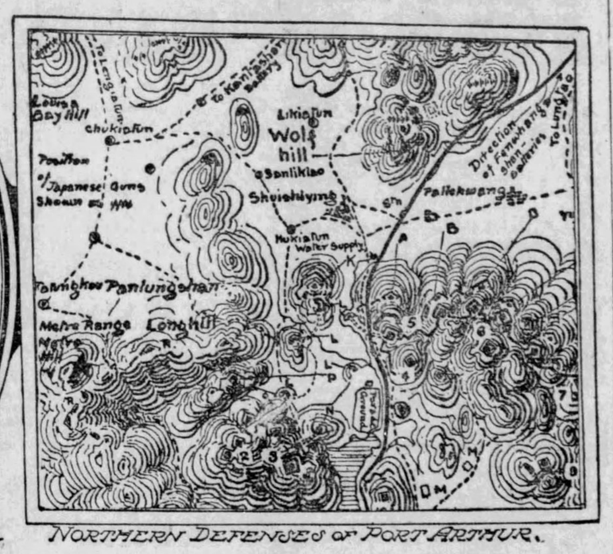
There were present today in the Cademy, W. P. E., Pauline and a new pupil, who signs herself "Paulina E. S."

The Schoolmistress hopes this last addition to her class will come soon again, and bring her full name and address next time.

W. P. E., here's hoping your eyes will soon be all right again. We cannot afford to lose you from the class, so send in the work just the same, and it will be strange if the "Editah" cannot make it out.

LOCATION OF 203-METRE HILL AT PORT ARTHUR

REAR-ADMIRAL LASCHTSHINSKY.



NORTHERN DEFENSES OF PORT ARTHUR.

203 Metre Hill is northwest by west of Port Arthur, and is 3,400 metres (two and one-eighth miles) distant from the railway terminus in the town. It is named from its height, 203 metres (664 feet), and it dominates the whole harbor and the inner line of Antse-shan forts.

THE HILL CAPTURED.

It Gives the Japs a Sweep of the Whole Harbor.

Tokio, Nov. 30.—It is reported that the Japanese today assaulted, carried and retain the southeastern portion of 203 meter hill.

London, Nov. 30.—According to a Tokio dispatch to the Standard, there is an unofficial rumor that the Japanese hauled large calibre guns to the top of 203 meter hill, from whence their fire has a sweep of the whole harbor.

This report doubtless goes beyond the facts; but various dispatches indicate the progress the Japanese are making in the reduction of Port Arthur. Japanese here explain the great importance of the capture of 203 meter hill, which, besides giving command of the harbor, will serve as a wide breach made by the wedge the Japanese had previously driven in between the Etze group and the Russians' last retreat in the ravines of Laotie mountain. They declare that retreat to Laotie will be effectually cut off, and that it is not unlikely that Laotie will be simultaneously attacked in the final assault.

Bennett Burleigh wires to the Daily Telegraph from Chefoo that in the last assault the Japanese lost 4,000 in one hour's fighting. They claim to have captured two more of the northeastern forts and a third which is part of the west Kekwan fort. They claim, Mr. Burleigh adds, to have effected a lodgement at Pigeon bay, thus turning the fort on 203 Meta hill, and that they are now tunnelling from the gorge below Paotie hill, which they hope first to damage then rush. The dispatch continues: "Desperate fighting is proceeding daily, and the losses are admitted to be excessive; but the Japanese insist that Port Arthur must fall within twenty-one days."

The Morning Post's correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs that wireless communication has been re-established between the Russian consulate at Chefoo and the Port Arthur garrison.

Tokio, Dec. 1.—Noon.—General Nogi's telegram announcing the storming and capture of "203 metre hill" was received with cheers by the Japanese people. It revives the hope of an early capture of Port Arthur proper. The people have never despaired of the success of the besiegers, but the fortitude of the defenders and the prolongation of the siege which exceeds by months the most liberal preliminary estimate of the time required to accomplish the reduction of this stronghold has been a source of deep regret, combined with the loss of life and disappointments over the fact that the siege has occupied such a large force of men, decreasing Field Marshal Oyama's strength at a time when he needed every available man.

Today was the date set under the conscription act, when recruits could join the army. Cheered by the news from General Nogi, thousands of recruits throughout the empire marched to barracks and donned uniforms for the first time. Following an honored custom the relatives of the recruits, carrying flags and banners, escorted the new soldiers to their barracks. In Tokio today there have been scores of little processions escorting detachments of popular conscripts. The number of men who have joined the colors today under the conscription act has not been made public.

Nakamura Loses a Leg.

Tokio, Dec. 2.—11 a. m.—Imperial headquarters makes the announcement that 17 officers have been killed and 64 wounded in the field, but does not mention the place. It is presumed that it was at Port Arthur. The details of the attack of the swordsmen at Port Arthur are unknown here and difference of opinion exists as to whether any of the attacking parties were armed exclusively with swords. Possibly, many of the soldiers carried swords in addition to their bayonets for the Japanese retain much ancient respect for the sword and continue training with it despite the opposition of the officers of the newer school. The results of this sword attack were evidently negative.

The wounded leg of General Nakamura has been amputated. The party under General Saito retired and did not press the attack.

$50,000 for Defenders.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 1.—The city authorities have decided to grant $50,000 to the defenders of Port Arthur and their families, and appeal to the whole Russian empire to raise funds for the same purpose.

It is reported that Russia will call the attention of foreign powers to the refusal of the Japanese to allow vessels with medicine and comforts for the sick and wounded to enter Port Arthur.

Could Not Retake It.

Tokio, Dec. 2.—3 p. m.—It is reported here that the Russians have attempted to re-take 203 meter hill. They assembled a strong force and assaulted the position, but were repulsed with heavy loss. The Japanese, finding sailors among the Russian dead, believe that as men from the fleet are being employed in making sorties, the complement of the force must be falling short.

The fact that the Russians are fortifying the positions available between Liaoti and Mantai mountains increases the belief that they will make their last stand there.

Japs Retreat at Mukden.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 2.—Dispatches received from Mukden today say that General Rennenkampff's forces November 30 drove the Japanese out of a new position southward of Tsinkhetchen. The fighting was short and sharp. The Japanese burned their supply depots in these villages and retreated, pursued by Cossacks so far as the Taitse river. The Japanese losses were about 50 killed and 100 wounded. The Cossacks destroyed a Japanese telegraph line and occupied the village of Suidun, about seven and one-half miles southeast of Tsinkhetchen.

TO BURY THE DEAD.

Combatants at Port Arthur Declare First Armistice.

Tokio, Dec. 3.—The first armistice between the combatants at Port Arthur was declared on December 2, for the purpose of burying the dead. It lasted for a period of six hours.

Tokio, Dec. 3.—Noon—It is the general opinion here that the Port Arthur fleet will attempt to make a sortie when the harbor becomes untenable or when the Russian plans for escape mature. It is evident that most of the ships are badly damaged and unfit for service, but some have fighting power. The Russians continue mine clearing operations, manifestly for the purpose of preserving an avenue of escape.

RUSSIA ABANDONS HOPE

Sees the Inevitable Fall of Port Arthur.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 3.—With the confirmation of the news that the Japanese have occupied 203-Meter Hill and the report that the Russians unsuccessfully attempted its recapture, officials at the war office are beginning to prepare themselves for the inevitable. Golden Hill and Liaoti Hill are higher and dominate 203-Meter Hill, but the officials say that if the Japanese succeed in mounting heavy guns upon the latter it probably will be only a question of days or weeks before the fortress falls.

Still, there is not the slightest idea among General Stoessel's friends that he will surrender, even if he should be ordered to do so. It is hinted that it is possible that if the fall of the fortress is shown to be inevitable the emperor may direct its surrender in order to prevent the unnecessary sacrifice of the remnant of its brave defenders, but it is believed by those who know General Stoessel best that he will literally make good his threat to hold out to the last man and the last cartridge in Port Arthur.

RUSSIANS LOSE HEAVILY

Efforts to Retake 203 Meter Hill Met With Repulses—Battleships Bombarded.

Tokio, Dec. 6.—The Russians are nightly attacking 203 Meter Hill in a determined endeavor to retake the summit of the ground in contention. The Japanese are increasing their defenses on the position and have succeeded so far in repelling all the assaults. The Russians have suffered the heaviest losses, and it is estimated that they have sacrificed 200 men in an effort to capture the ground which the Japanese are confident in their ability to hold.

Observations indicate that the garrison is feeling the shortage of men. The works against the forts on Sung Shu mountain eastward are progressing speedily, and all indications point to an early general assault, although the date when it will begin is kept secret. It is said that the next general asasult will prove successful.

Tokio, Dec. 6.—The effective bombardment of the Russian battleships in Port Arthur, which began on Saturday last, was one of the results of the capture of 203 Meter Hill. Up to that time the warships had been able to seek shelter from the Japanese fire under Peiyu mountain, but the capture of 203 Meter Hill, November 29-30, enabled the Japanese to train their guns on the Russian vessels with the result that a number of them have been set on fire and the others must either put to sea or suffer irreparable damage.

DIED A MANIAC.

New York, Dec. 5.—Pinned between two spiles of a pier at the foot of West Twenty-third street so tightly that the combined efforts of a score of firemen and policemen only released him, after long and frantic effort, and with the rising tide threatening death by drowning, a man supposed to be George Fahey became a raving maniac and died today, after having been removed from his perilous position.

A policeman heard cries from under the pier today and as the calls for help seemed to be growing faint Fahey was found wedged between two spiles whose tops were close together. A rope was passed under the man's arms and five men attempted to pull Fahey out of his plight, but only wedged his body more tightly. The rising tide was at the level of the frightened man's chest and his cries urged the rescuers to greater haste. Four more policemen were summoned, but the man could not be released. An urgent call for more help brought a fire boat and three members of a hook and ladder with axes and hook. Ferry hands and passengers joined the rescuers. The water had risen to Fahey's chin. Men held his head above the water and poured whisky down his throat while the firemen chopped with all their might at the spiles which held him prisoner.

When it was nip and tuck whether the tide or rescuers would win the spiles gave way and Fahey was taken out a raving maniac and resisting efforts to revive him. Shortly afterward he died in a hospital. No one knows how he came to be in such a plight nor anything about him other than his name.

Fire in Pueblo Hospital.

Pueblo, Col., Dec. 1.—Fire on the fifth floor of St. Mary's hospital yesterday did $25,000 damage and caused much excitement. Most of the patients were removed from the building and some of them are suffering from shock. The sisters and nurses behaved admirably and there was no panic.

CHADWICK CASE.

Receivership May Force Expose of Her Transactions.

New York, Dec. 3.—The financial affairs of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick were further complicated today by the issuance of an attachment against her property, said to be for $1,000, on behalf of a firm of milliners of this city. The application was made by Lawyer Theodore Friend on the ground that Mrs. Chadwick is a debtor and is not a resident of this state. The writ was issued by Justice Conlan, of the city court.

Complications multiply in the case of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, the Cleveland, O., woman, whose tangled financial affairs have brought her into note during the past week. From the moment the light of publicity was turned in her direction by the suit of Herbert D. Newton, the Brookline, Mass., man who sought to recover loans aggregating nearly $200,000, every day has added one or more new and sensational features to the case. Now, with her affairs practically taken out of her hands through the appointment of a receiver in a Cleveland court yesterday, it seems that a solution of the mystery in the affair cannot be long deferred.

At the same time rumor continues to be persistently busy and all sorts of reports are rife. One of the stories was that an attachment on whatever personal property Mrs. Chadwick may have in this city was threatened to secure a claim held by a fashionable dressmaker. A check on the Wade Park Banking company, of Cleveland, for $1,000, which had been given in part payment of the account, had gone to protest, it was said, and when this was learned the creditor at once began arrangements to secure the claim by filing an attachment. That the papers were not served during the night was said to be due only to the fact that the creditor's attorney was not successful in finding a magistrate who could issue the necessary writ.

Another statement made today, but without any official authority, was that part of Mrs. Chadwick's assets consisted of $5,000,000 in notes of prominent and very wealthy men.

It is possible that the settlement of Herbert Newton's claim, which it was announced a few days ago, had been satisfactorily arranged, may encounter an obstacle in the Cleveland bankruptcy proceedings. The whole matter has been left in the hands of George Ryall, Mr. Newton's attorney in this city, and Mr. Newton and his other attorneys had returned to their homes after a series of conferences here, at which, it was said, the Brookline man's interest in the case had been satisfactorily adjusted. The principal points in the settlement had been agreed upon by representatives of both Mr. Newton and Mrs. Chadwick, and the only thing remaining to be done was to work out the details for the cancellation of the obligation. Mr. Ryall was to have entire charge of these final transactions, it was said, and Mr. Newton announced upon leaving for Boston that it would not be necessary for either him or his Boston or Cleveland attorneys to return to New York. When news of the bankruptcy proceedings came from Cleveland, however, Percy W. Carver, Mr. Newton's Boston attorney, immediately started for New York.

It is supposed that the object of his visit was to consult with Mr. Ryall in connection with the proposed settlement. In this connection considerable interest was aroused by a dispatch from Cleveland, which shows that under the bankruptcy laws any claim preferred and paid within a period of four months prior to the filing of a petition in bankruptcy may be recovered by the receivers. The claimant then will be entitled to only his pro rata share of the bankrupt's estate.

It was reported in Cleveland today that Mrs. Chadwick telegraphed to an acquaintance in that city last night making an appointment in Cleveland today. Inquiry at the Holland House showed that Mrs. Chadwick was still there and so far as the hotel management knew had no intention of leaving at present.

Geo. Ryall, New York attorney for H. B. Newton, said today that he was not at all troubled by the news from Cleveland that a petition in bankruptcy had been filed against Mrs. Chadwick. Mr. Newton's claim was secure, he said, and he felt sure the bankruptcy proceedings would not seriously interfere with the settlement. There might, however, be a delay of a day or two which would not have occurred had the petition not been filed. Mr. Ryall said the hurried visit of Mr. Carver, Newtons Boston attorney, to this city, was altogether without significance.

This opinion was not shared by Leo Frank, of counsel for the firm of Jacques Krakauer, of this city, which filed the petition in bankruptcy against Mrs. Chadwick in Cleveland yesterday. Mr. Frank said today that the bankruptcy proceedings would have the effect of tying up all Mrs. Chadwick's property and would prevent the settlement of claims against her.

The act of filing an involuntary petition in bankruptcy against Mrs. Chadwick, said Mr. Frank, constitutes an injunction against the use of any of her assets in the settlement of separate claims. Her assets are tied up from the moment of filing the petition.

He said, however, that if some friend of Mrs. Chadwick choose to put up the cash to settle any claim, like the Newton claim, for instance, it could be done, as such action would hae no effect on her assets. Mr. Frank said that he had asked Krakauer's Cleveland attorney for a statement regarding the amount of Mrs. Chadwick's assets, and that he expected to answer by Monday.

Philip Carpenter, associate counsel for Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, said that the Newton claim settlement probably would not be interfered with by the bankruptcy petition filed in Cleveland.

"The bankruptcy petition ties up the property of the woman and the petition is of date," said Mr. Carpenter. "That is to say, the property that Mrs. Chadwick has at the moment of the filing of the petition is tied up, but any property which may come to her after the date of the filing of the involuntary petition is hers to dispose of as she likes."

"Then it is possible that Newton's claim can be settled throgh some friend?" was asked.

"Yes, such is the case," was the reply.

Mr Carpenter said that neither he nor Mrs. Chadwick had been served with notification of the bankruptcy proceedings. He said he did not believe Mrs. Chadwick would leave New York today to go to Cleveland. He thought it quitely likely that she may remain here for several days yet.

THREE TRAINMEN KILLED

Passenger Train Crashes Into Work Train in Indiana.

Columbus, Ind., Dec. 30.—While running fifty miles an hour, northbound passenger train No. 27 on the Pennsylvania road last night ran into a construction train about two miles north of this city, instantly killing three trainmen, fatally injuring at least one other, and inflicting slight injuries upon a score of passengers.

The dead were: Samuel Crow, Jeffersonville, Ind., passenger engineer; Herman C. Jones, Columbus, brakeman; E. W. Achenbach, Indianapolis, fireman.

The passenger coaches did not leave the track and none of the passengers was badly injured.

Fireman Achenbach's body was burned in his engine before the rescuers could reach him.

Shortage of Water.

Scottdale, Pa., Dec. 1.—Owing to the water shortage caused by the continued drought in the Connellsville coke region, six large plants, aggregating 2,500 ovens, are shut down, and numbers of other plants are partially crippled.

San Francisco Shocked.

San Francisco, Dec. 1.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt here at 1 o'clock this morning. Three other lighter shocks were felt a few minutes later in quick succession.

THE SEVENTH TIME

That Diaz Has Been Inaugurated as President of Mexico.

City of Mexico, Dec. 1.—All Mexico united today in paying honor to General Porfirio Diaz, the occasion being his inauguration as president the republic, to which office he was re-elected last summer. The ceremonies also included the induction into office of Ramon Corral, the new vice president.

The inauguration was the most elaborate in the history of the country. The day was observed as a general holiday, business was everywhere suspended and the people gave themselves up to the enjoyment of the occasion. The inauguration ceremonies took place in the assembly hall of congress in the presence of a notable gathering of army officers, civilian officials, members of the diplomatic corps and many other prominent personages.

The day was ushered in with a salute fired by a battery of artillery, followed by the ringing of chimes. The citizens found the city gaily bedecked with the flags of all nationalities, the Mexican banner, of course, predominating.

The spectacular feature of the day's celebration was a procession of historical and allegorical floats. The floats were representative of the various epochs of Mexican history since the conquest, and of the Indian life of the country prior to the landing of the Spaniards. During the day many games and athletic sports were enjoyed by the vast multitudes. Tonight the entire city will be ablaze with illuminations and there will be band concerts on the principal plazas. The celebration will continue to the end of the week and undoubtedly will be hugely enjoyed by all classes. The festivities include a children's fete, a popular fair for the working classes, and free performances in all places of amusement.

The inauguration today marks the beginning of the twenty-fifth year of General Diaz's occupancy of the presidency. It is his seventh term, and it will very likely be his last, as he is now in his seventy-fifth year. He was elected in 1876 for the first time, and has served continuously ever since except during the term immediately after his first one, when one of his friends was in office. The constitution was amended then, allowing presidents to be elected for successive terms, and he has been at the head of the government ever since.

DOGS FOR WAR SERVICE

Do Good Work in Southeast Africa Rebellion.

Berlin, Dec. 3.—German's experiments in using dogs in the suppression of the Southwest African rebellion have proved highly successful. Many dogs were sent out with the previous expedition, and half a dozen more will be taken on the next transport sailing for Africa. The dogs do excellent service in preventing night surprises of the men on guard duty by Hereros armed with kirris or native clubs. The dogs are also successfully used in tracking fleeing wounded men in the bush and on the battlefield. Von Sierakowski, to whose efforts was due the introduction of dogs into the German army years ago, now advertises for further dogs for German Southwest Africa. All breeds, except St. Bernards and other heavy weights, are wanted.

MAY MAIL YOUR VOICE

Novel Penny-in-the-Slot Machine Patented in Vienna.

Vienna, Dec. 3.—A novel penny-in-the-slot machine has just been patented here. It enables the operator to obtain a record of his voice on a thin gramophone disc, which may be fixed on a card and forwarded as a post card. The postal handling of the card will not, it is claimed, injure the disc, which is made of a newly invented tough substance. In connection with this a small and cheap phonograph has been placed on the market, which will enable the receiver of the disc postcard to reproduce the voice and words of the sender.

PANIC ON A FERRYBOAT

Eight Hundred Persons Excited Over Collision--Few Injured.

New York, Dec. 3.—Eight hundred passengers on the ferryboat Paumpeck, of the Hoboken ferry line, were thrown into a panic last evening and several were injured when the ferryboat was struck in midstream by a Hudson river steamer, the name of which has not yet been learned. The overhang of the Paumpeck was torn away from the paddle wheel. The shock of the collision knocked down a number of the passengers who had risen from their seats a moment before, and several were struck by broken timbers. There was great excitement on board, which the members of the crew were unable to quiet. The Paumpeck was able to proceed to her dock in Hoboken under her own steam, and there the injured were cared for. Three persons were seriously injured.

IOWA'S CORN YIELD BIG

Officials Increase Estimate to $325,000,000 Bushels.

Des Moines, Dec. 3.—Director John R. Sage, of the weather and crop service, estimates that the Iowa corn yield will go beyond his first figures of 300,000,000 bushels made several weeks ago. The total may reach 325,000,000 bushels.

"CLOSED SHOP" ILLEGAL.

New York, Dec. 2.—That the "closed shop" is illegal was decided yesterday by the justices of the appellate division of the supreme court, sitting in Brooklyn. A contract entered into between the firm of Morris, Cohn & Sons, and Protective Coat Tailors and Pressers' local No. 55, of the United Garment Workers of America, whereby the firm was prohibited from employing labor not belonging to the local and also from employing even a member of the union unless such member held a card signed by the business agent of the local, was declared by the court to be contrary to public policy. Presiding Justice Hirschberg wrote the court's opinion. Justice Bartlett dissented.

Robbery of Gold.

San Francisco, Dec. 1.—Since Tuesday of this week officials of the Wells-Fargo Express company and a force of special detectives have been seeking the trace of $15,000 in gold, which has disappeared from the company's office in this city. The money was in double eagles and was delivered to the company's agents for shipment to San Jose. It has been found that the money was properly way billed, but from that point all trace of the gold is lost. Employes of the company have been questioned and searching investigations have been made, but with no success. Whether it was lost or stolen no one knows.

Illinois, Official.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 1.—The state board of canvassers met today and canvassed the vote of the state. For President, Roosevelt received 632,645 votes, Parker, 327,606; Debs, 69,225; Swallow, 37,770; Corregan, Social Labor, 4,698; Watson, 6,725; Holcomb, continental, 830.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Your money back if not satisfied

DO YOU SUPPOSE that a company with a capital of $500,000.00, paid in full, and the proud reputation of 36 years of continuous success, would make such an offer and not carry it out to the letter?

DO YOU SUPPOSE we would jeopardize our standing with the public and our chances of still greater success by failing to fulfil any promise we make?

DO YOU SUPPOSE we would make such an offer if we did not have the utmost confidence in the satisfying quality of our goods?

WE KNOW we can please you and save you money, for HAYNER WHISKEY goes direct from our distillery to you, with all its original richness and flavor, carrying a UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER'S GUARANTEE of PURITY and AGE, and saving you the big profits of the dealers. That's why it's best for medicinal purposes. That's why it's preferred for other uses. That's why we are regularly supplying over a quarter of a million satisfied customers. That's why YOU should try it. Your money back if you're not satisfied.

Direct from our distillery to YOU

Saves dealers' profits. Prevents adulteration.

HAYNER WHISKEY

PURE SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE

4 FULL QUARTS $3.20

EXPRESS CHARGES PAID BY US

OUR OFFER We will send you FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES of HAYNER'S SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE for $3.20 and we will pay the express charges. When you receive the whiskey, try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you ever used or can buy from anybody else at any price, then send it back at our expense and your $3.20 will be returned to you by next mail. How could an offer be fairer? We take all the risk and stand all the expense, if the goods do not please you. Won't you let us send you a trial order? We ship in a plain sealed case; no marks to show what's inside. If you don't want 4 quarts yourself, join with a friend.

Orders for Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington or Wyoming, must be on the basis of 4 Quarts for $4.00 by Express Prepaid, or 20 Quarts for $16.00 by Freight Prepaid.

Write our nearest office and do it NOW.

ESTABLISHED 1866 — DISTILLERY TROY, O.

71 DAYTON, OHIO — THE HAYNER DISTILLING COMPANY — ST. LOUIS, MO. — ST. PAUL, MINN.

FIRE ON FAIR GROUNDS

Stubborn Fight Prevents a Conflagration.

St. Louis, Dec.3.—A conflagration which resulted in comparatively small pecuniary loss, but which gave the firemen a stubborn fight, and which, owing to the high wind, threatened the entire exposition grounds, was discovered in Ancient Rome on the Pike, shortly after midnight.

The flames spread with great rapidity, and destroyed part of the Fair Japan, all of Quo Vadis, and the Streets of Rome. Flying sparks also caused incipient blazes on the roof of the Varied Industries building, but they were extinguished without material damage.

A first alarm was immediately followed by a second, third and then a general alarm. The firemen soon had many streams playing on the burning buildings and the fire was extinguished before it spread further.

While Jefferson guards were in the rear of Hereafter, on the Pike, opposite the buildings that were on fire, they saw a light, and pounded on the door for admission. After considerable delay they were admitted and found a pile of lighted newspapers in the middle of the floor. They arrested the man who opened the door, after he had given what they considered unsatisfactory replies to their questions. He was taken to the World's Fair police station, where he gave the name of Arthur W. Dunn, and a charge was placed against him of "suspected arson." When he was searched a hunting case watch and eleven women's hand bags were found. It is insisted by the Jefferson Guards that the fire was of incendiary origin.

Persons connected with Ancient Rome say that a watchman has been missing since the fire was discovered, and they believe he was burned to death. The financial loss will not exceed $5 000.

Investigation by the police and the Jefferson Guards strengthens their belief that the fire was of incendiary origin. One suspect has been arrested, Arthur V. Dunn, who gives his occupation as a waiter. He has been identified by John McAnnar, employed as a watchman at the Moorish palace, as the man he saw run from the building in which the fire was discovered. Dunn was arrested in Hereafter, an attraction immediately opposite the burned building, and the Jefferson Guards who made the arrest say that he could not give a satisfactory explanation of his presence in the buildings.

In addition to the loss of the buildings, which is estimated to be about $5,000, a series of oil paintings, illustrative of scenes from the novel "Quo Vadis," which formed the principal attraction in the concession as Quo Vadis, valued at $75,000, were burned. The paintings were the work of Jans Styka, the polish artist, and were brought to this country under $50,000 bond. It is believed that a waiter named Alexander Dickson, called "Scotty," was burned, as the last seen of him was just previous to the discovery of the fire, when he was asleep within a few feet of where it originated. Two Japanese, Y. Muto and J. Kumatsa, were painfully burned, having been rescued by Lieutenant Scheppe, of the World's Fair police force, from the building in which they were asleep.

TO RAZE FAIR BUILDINGS

Palaces That Cost $15,000,000 Sold for $386,000.

St. Louis, Dec. 5.—It was stated yesterday that a contract for the sale of the eleven big exhibit palaces, stock barns, festival hall, the colonnade of states, pavilions, aerodrome, bank, intramural railway, hospital, press building, police and fire stations, with other World's Fair structures that cost $15,000,000, will be signed this week with a Chicago wrecking company for $386,000.

Everything except the rolling stock of the intramural, which has been sold separately, and the state, foreign and pike buildings, are included in the deal.

The work of demolition will, it is stated, begin Tuesday with the wrecking of the live stock barns, and from the extreme southwest corner of the exposition wreckers will sweep northeastward.

"UNCLE JOE" DECORATED

Speaker Cannon Made Chevalier of Legion of Honor.

St. Louis, Nov. 30.—It was learned yesterday that Speaker Joseph Cannon, of the United States house of representatives was among those recently decorated by France. The rank conferred upon him, it was stated, was Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, but it is understood that his office precludes the acceptance of the title.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

General Statement Made by Secretary W. B. Stevens.

St. Louis, Dec. 2.—While it will be impossible to obtain the actual receipts and expenditures of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company before the middle of December, Secretary Walter B. Stevens, of the world's fair, made the following statement to the Associated Press last night:

"From reports that have been submitted of the admissions to the grounds up to 9 o'clock last night, we estimate that the attendance on 'Francis Day' will be a few thousand in excess of 200,000 and that the attendance for the exposition period will be in the neighborhood of 18,800,000.

"In round numbers the exposition company has expended $22,000,000 since the inception of the world's fair project and the expenditures of the several states and territories have reached at total of $9,000,000. The receipts since the opening day, April 30, have amounted to about $10,000,000, consisting of admissions and concession royalties.

In addition to these receipts were the funds, amounting to about $12,000,000, raised by subscription and appropriations to build the exposition.

"While it is impossible to state exactly the financial condition of the exposition company at this, the closing day, it can be authoritatively announced that all debts against the company have been paid with the exception of a few current accounts, such as salaries, etc., and these will, it is thought, consume nearly all the surplus, so that there will only be a very small amount left for the stockholders.

"From the amount of royalties collected by the exposition company, it is estimated that the concessionaires of The Pike and other parts of the world's fair grounds have taken in at least $10,000,000."

Immediately upon the closing of the gates a large force of men began the work of packing and shipping the exhibits. There are more than 300 officials of the United States customs service on the ground and they will remain on duty until the last exhibit has been shipped to the home address of the exhibitor, or to such other destination as may be selected.

DROUTH STILL UNBROKEN

Kentucky Continues to Suffer for Want of Rain.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 1.—Drouth in central Kentucky is the worst in the history of the state. Pasture lands that have been in grass twenty years will have to be resown, even the roots being parched. Creeks, ponds and wells are drying up and stock is cut down to one drink of water in 24 hours in many sections. Railroads and farmers are buying water at city water works and hauling it miles. The Lexington reservoir is practically inexhaustible and affords the only hope about Lexington. The big blue grass stock farms are in dire straits. Wheat is ruined in some places.

THREE ADJUDGED GUILTY

Colorado Election Officials Sentenced to Fines and Imprisonment.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 5.—Frank J. Kratke, City License Inspector Joseph Ray, Edward O'Malia and Charles Kofsky were today adjudged guilty of contempt of the state supreme court, and were sentenced to jail. The sentences are as follows:

Kratke, one year's imprisonment and $1,000 fine and costs; Ray and O'Malia, six months' imprisonment and $500 fine and costs each; Kofsky, three months and $250 fine and costs.

These men were election officials in precinct eight of Ward Five at the late election, and were accused of disregarding the court's injunction order. The principal charge against them was that they permitted repeating. Carl Wilson, election clerk in the same precinct, was found not guilty of contempt.

The court denied an application for release of the convicted men on bail, pending an appeal to the federal court.

SMOKE CAUSES A PANIC

Women and Children Driven Wild in Theatre--No Injuries.

New York, Dec. 5.—Panic seized an audience in the Gotham theatre during a performance yesterday afternoon, when smoke from a bonfire outside blew into a window and a woman ran towards an exit shouting fire.

Women and children made up the greater part of the audience. Many of them at once took up the cry and there was a rush for the steet. Attaches of the theatre tried in vain to quiet the excitement. Almost the entire audience left the theatre, yet no one was injured.

BETTER IMMIGRANTS.

Improvement Shown With Falling Off in Number.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Immigration to the United States decreased materially during the last fiscal year, and it is a notable fact that the moral, intellectual and physical qualifications of the immigrants admitted to this country during the past year are higher than ever heretofore have been chronicled. These are two salient features of the annual report of Frank P. Sargent, commissioner general of immigration, which was made public yesterday.

The report says that during the past fiscal year 812,870 aliens arrived in the United States, of whom 549,100 were males and 263,770 females, an increase in the females, as compared with last year, of 19,870, and a decrease in the males of 64,046. As respects age, 100,150 were under 14 years, 657,155 were between 14 and 45, and 46,565 were 45 or over. Of the total number of admitted immigrants, 3,953 could read, but not write, 168,903 could neither read nor write, and, it is presumed, the remainder, 640,014, could both read and write. It also appears that 103,750 of these aliens had already been to this country; 95,575 brought with them $50 or more cash, and 501,530 brought each less than $50. The total amount of money shown to officers by these 812,870 aliens was $12,894,385, or $4,776,870 more than was brought by the 857,046 arrivals of the last year. This fact, says the report, taken in connection with the countries from which the increases of the year under consideration came, furnishes assurance of a marked improvement in the character and thrift of the more recent immigration. The 28,451 English immigrants brought with them in the fiscal year 1903, $1,405,365; this year the 41,470 of the same race brought $2,736,182; the 35,366 Irish last year had $796,082, while the 37,076 Irish this year showed $1,092,781; 71,782 German immigrants last year had $2,480,634, this year, 74,790 possessed in hand $3,622,675.

At the various seaports of the United States 7,994 aliens were excluded during the year, 4,798 being paupers, 1,660 diseased, 35 convicts and 1,501 contract laborers. "It is interesting," says Commissioner Sargent's report, "as bearing on the increasing attempts on the part of contractors in this country to evade the alien contract labor law, to note that despite the diminution in immigration there was an increase of 415 in the number of rejected or alien contract laborers. This is a much larger number than ever before has been refused admission to the United States for this cause in any one fiscal year."

RAN FIRST OHIO TRAIN

Death of a Pioneer of Ottawa County at 86 Years of Age.

Port Clinton, O., Dec. 3.—The funeral services of Harley Hollister Elwell, who died Wednesday evening, were conducted from the family home in Danbury township, this county, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Elwell was one of Ottawa county's oldest inhabitants. He was born in the Empire state November 14, 1818, and had passed his eighty-sixth year.

In 1835 Mr. Elwell went with his father to Lapeer, Mich. From there he came to Plasterbed, in this county, in 1838. Later he went onto a farm in Erie county, afterwards becoming a resident of Sandusky, where he remained thirty years, during which time he was engaged as engineer for various railroads, having the distinction of having been one of the first conductors on the Mad River railroad, the first to operate in Ohio.

In 1864 Mr. Elwell was injured in a collision which necessitated his leaving the road.

In 1865 he located on a farm in Danbury township, on which he had since resided and engaged largely in the growing of fruit, in which he took great interest. Mr. Elwell was among the number who organized the Gypsum Fruit company and acted as its president for some time.

He leaves a widow and four children, Mrs. A. L. Hartshorn, Abner H. Elwell, Burton H. Elwell and Mrs. T. W. Payne.

CARNEGIE GIVES DINNER

Old Associates of Steel King Sit a Former Chief's Table.

New York, Dec. 3.—Andrew Carnegie gave his third annual dinner last night at his home in Fifth avenue to the men who were his partners in the manufacture of steel before the formation of the United States Steel corporation. The dinner was informal and there were no set speeches. Forty guests were present, including Joseph Schwan, Charles M. Schwab, George J. Corey, Lawrence Phipps, Alexander Peacock, D. L. Clenson, D. J. Kerr, W. O. McCasland, J. J. Campbell, D. H. Utley, Mr. Blackbother and John H. Leishmann, minister to Turkey.

We Offer $1,000

For a Disease Germ That Liquozone Can't Kill.

On every bottle of Liquozone we offer $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. We do this to assure you that Liquozone does kill germs.

And it is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact which gives Liquozone its worth to humanity; a worth so great that, after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, we paid $100,000 for the American rights. And we have spent over one million dollars, in one year, to buy the first bottle and give it free to each sick one who would try it.

Acts Like Oxygen.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there any alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is an absolutely certain germicide. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

Liquozone goes into the stomach, into the bowels and into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. No germ can escape it and none can resist it. The results are invitable, for a germ disease must end when the germs are killed. Then Liquozone, acting as a wonderful tonic, quickly restores a condition of perfect health. Diseases which have resisted medicine for years yield at once to Liquozone, and it cures diseases which medicine never cures. Half the people you meet—wherever you are—can tell you of cures that were made by it.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anaemia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhea
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Skin Diseases
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Fevers—Gall Stones	Tumors—Ulcers
Goitre—Gout	Varicocele
Gonorrhea—Gleet	Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it today, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not app

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Refers to the Continued Noteworthy Prosperity of People.

NO REFERENCE MADE TO TARIFF REVISION

Capital and Labor Treated as Important Subject.

Is Great Need for the Government to Act Directly in Dealing With the Great Corporations.

Washington, Dec. 6.—President Roosevelt today sent his message to the senate and house of representatives. The paper deals with the foremost public questions, with the conspicuous exception of the tariff, that topic being completely ignored, leaving the assumption that it is to be especially handled at some future time.

The message in part is as follows:

"The nation continues to enjoy noteworthy prosperity. Such prosperity is, of course, primarily due to the high individual average of our citizenship, taken together with our great natural resources; but an important factor therein is the working of our long-continued governmental policies. The people have emphatically expressed their approval of the principles underlying these policies, and their desire that these principles be kept substantially unchanged, although of course applied in a progressive spirit to meeting changing conditions.

"The enlargement of scope of the functions of the national government required by our development as a nation involves, of course, increase of expense; and the period of prosperity through which the country is passing justifies expenditures for permanent improvements far greater than would be wise in hard times. Battleships and forts, public buildings, and improved waterways are investments which should be made when we have the money; but abundant revenues and a large surplus always invite extravagance, and constant care should be taken to guard against unnecessary increase of the ordinary expenses of government. The cost of doing government business should be regulated with the same rigid scrutiny as the cost of doing a private business.

Capital and Labor.

"In the vast and complicated mechanism of our modern civilized life the dominant note is the note of industrialism; and the relations of capital and labor and especially of organized capital and organized labor, to each other and to the public at large come second in importance only to the intimate questions of family life. Our peculiar form of government, with its sharp division of authority between the nation and the several states, has been on the whole far more advantageous to our development than a more strongly centralized government. But it is undoubtedly responsible for much of the difficulty of meeting with adequate legislation the new problems presented by the total change in industrial conditions on this continent during the last half century. In actual practice it has proved exceedingly difficult, and in many cases impossible, to get unanimity of wise action among the various states on these subjects. From the very nature of the case this is especially true of the laws affecting the employment of capital in huge masses.

"With regard to labor the problem is no less important, but it is simpler. As long as the states retain the primary control of the police power the circumstances must be altogether extreme which require interference by the federal authorities, whether in the way of safeguarding the rights of labor or in the way of seeing that wrong is not done by unruly persons who shield themselves behind the name of labor. If there is resistance to the federal courts, interference with the mails or interstate commerce, or molestation of federal property, or if the state authorities in some crisis which they are unable to face call for help, then the general government may interfere; but though such interference may be caused by a condition of things arising out of trouble connected with some question of labor, the interference itself simply takes the form of existing order without regard to the questions which have caused the breach of order—for to keep order is a primary duty and in a time of disorder and violence all other questions sink into abeyance until order has been restored. In the District of Columbia and in the territories the federal law covers the entire field of government; but the labor question is only acute in populous centers of commerce, manufactures, or mining. Nevertheless, both in the enactment and in the enforcement of law the federal government within its restricted sphere should set an example to the state governments, especially in a matter so vital as this affecting labor. I believe that under modern industrial conditions it is often necessary, and even where not necessary it is yet often wise, that there should be organization of labor in order better to secure the rights of the individual wage-worker. All encouragement should be given to any such organization, so long as it is conducted with a due and decent regard for the rights of others. There are in this country some labor unions which have habitually, and often labor unions which have often, been among the most effective agents in working for good citizenship and for uplifting the condition of those whose welfare should be closest to our hearts. But when any labor union seeks improper ends, or seeks to achieve proper ends by improper means, all good citizens and more especially all honorable public servants must oppose the wrongdoing as resolutely as they would oppose the wrongdoing of any great corporation. Of course any violence, brutality, or corruption, should not for one moment be tolerated. Wage-workers have an entire right to organize and by all peaceful and honorable means to endeavor to persuade their fellows to join with them in organizations. They have a legal right, which, according to circumstances, may or may not be a moral right, to refuse to work in company with men who decline to join their organizations. They have under no circumstances the right to commit violence upon those, whether capitalists or wage-workers, who refuse to support their principles, or who side with those with whom they are at odds; for mob rule is intolerable in any form.

Union of Government Employes.

"There is no objection to employes of the government forming or belonging to unions; but the government can neither discriminate against non-union men who are in its employment, or who seek to be employed under it. Moreover, it is a very grave impropriety for government employes to band themselves together for the purpose of extorting improperly high salaries from the government. Especially is this true of those within the classified service. The letter carriers, both municipal and rural, are as a whole an excellent body of public servants. They should be amply paid. But their payment must be obtained by arguing their claims fairly and honorably before the congress, and not by banding together for the defeat of those congressmen who refuse to give promises which they cannot in conscience give. The administration has already taken steps to prevent and punish abuses of this nature; but it will be wise for the congress to supplement this action by legislation.

"Much can be done by the government in labor matters merely by giving publicity to certain conditions. The bureau of labor has done excellent work of this kind in many different directions. I shall shortly lay before you in a special message the full report of the investigation of the bureau of labor into the Colorado mining strike, as this is a strike in which certain very evil forces, which are more or less at work everywhere under the conditions of modern industrialism, became startlingly prominent.

The Great Corporations.

"When we come to deal with great corporations the need for the government to act directly is far greater than in the case of labor, because great corporations can become such only by engaging in interstate commerce, and interstate commerce is peculiarly the field of the general government. It is an absurdity to expect to eliminate the abuses in great corporations by state action. It is difficult to be patient with an argument that such matters should be left to the states because more than one state pursues the policy of creating on easy terms corporations which are never operated within that state at all, but in other states whose laws they ignore. The national government alone can adequately deal with these great corporations. Any effort to deal with them in an intemperate, destructive, or demagogic spirit would, in all probability, mean that nothing whatever would be accomplished, and with absolute certainty, that if anything were accomplished it would be of a harmful nature. The American people need to continue to show the very qualities that they have shown—that is, moderation, good sense, the earnest desire to avoid doing any damage, and yet the quiet determination to proceed, step by step, without halt and without hurry, in eliminating or at least in minimizing whatever of mischief or of evil there is to interstate commerce in the conduct of great corporations. They are acting in no spirit of hostility to wealth, either individual or corporate. They are not against the rich man any more than against the poor man. On the contrary, they are friendly alike toward rich man and toward poor man, provided only that each acts in a spirit of justice and decency toward his fellows. Great corporations are necessary, and only men of great and singular mental power can manage such corporations successfully, and such men must have great rewards. But these corporations should managed with due regard to the interest of the public as a whole. Where this can be done under the present laws it must be done. Where these laws come short others should be enacted to supplement them.

"Above all else, we must strive to keep the highways of commerce open to all on equal terms, and to do this it is necessary to put a complete stop to all rebates. Whether the shipper or the railroad is to blame makes no difference; the rebate must be stopped, the abuses of the private car and private terminal track and side track systems must be stopped, and the legislation of the Fifty-eighth congress which declares it to be unlawful for any person or corporation to offer, grant, give, solicit, accept, or receive any rebate, concession, or discrimination in respect of the transportation of any property in interstate or foreign commerce whereby such property shall by any device whatever be transported at a less rate than named in the tariffs published by the carrier must be enforced.

"The president deals at length with the work done by the department of agriculture and the reclamation of arid lands is alluded to. He urges the preservation of the forests, in connection with which he directs the attention of congress to the importance of setting aside lands as game refuges.

Tribute is paid to civil war veterans and the satisfactory management of the pension bureau noted. The progress of the Indians toward civilization is all that could be hoped for. The observation is made that salaries paid Indian agents are not large enough to attract the best men to that field of work.

In the postoffice department the service has increased in efficiency, and conditions as to revenue and expenditure continue satisfactory.

The consular service needs improvement. The substitution of salaries for fees is recommended.

Attention of congress is directed to the extravagance in binding and printing government publications.

The Currency.

"The attention of the congress should be especially given to the currency question, and that the standing committees on the matter in the two houses charged with the duty, take up the matter of our currency and see whether it is not possible to secure an agreement in the business world for bettering the system. The committees should consider the question of the retirement of the greenbacks and the problem of securing in our currency such elasticity a is consistent with safety. Ever silver dollar should be made by law redeemable in gold at the option of the holder."

The growing importance of Oriental markets is called to the attention of congress, and on the subject the president endorses from the messages of his predecessor, President McKinley.

Immigration and Naturalization.

"In dealing with the questions of immigration and naturalization it is indispensable to keep certain facts ever before the minds of those who share in enacting the laws. First and foremost, let us remember that the question of being a good American has nothing whatever to do with a man's birthplace any more than it has to do with his creed. In every generation from the time this government was founded men of foreign birth have stood in the very foremost rank of good citizenship, and that not merely in one but in every field of American activity; while to try to draw a distinction between the man whose parents came to this country and the man whose ancestors came to it several generations back is a mere absurdity. Good Americanism is a matter of heart, of conscience, of lofty aspiration, of sound common sense, but not of birthplace or of creed.

"There is no danger of having too many immigrants of the right kind. It makes no difference from what country they come. If they are sound in body and in mind, and, above all, if they are of good character, so that we can rest assured that their children and grandchildren will be worthy fellow-citizens of our children and grandchildren, then we should welcome them with cordial hospitality.

"But the citizenship of this country should not be debased. It is vital that we should keep high the standard of wellbeing among our wage-workers, and therefore we should not admit masses of men whose standards of living and whose personal customs and habits are such that they tend to lower the level of the American wage-worker; and above all we should not admit any man of an unworthy type, any man concerning whom we can say that he will himself be a bad citizen, or that his children and grandchildren will detract from instead of adding to the sum of the good citizenship of the country. Similarly we should take the greatest care about naturalization. Fraudulent naturalization, the naturalization of improper persons, is a curse to our government; and it is the affair of every honest voter, wherever born, to see that no fraudulent voting is allowed, that no fraud in connection with naturalization is permitted.

"There should be a comprehensive revision of naturalization laws. The courts having power to naturalize should be definitely named by national authority; the testimony upon which naturalization may be conferred should be definitely prescribed; publication of impending naturalization applications should be required in advance of their hearing in court; the form and wording of all certificates issued should be uniform throughout the country, and the courts should be required to make returns to the Secretary of State at stated periods of all naturalizations conferred."

Attention of congress is called to the delays and obstruction of justice in the cases of Beavers, Green and Gaynor, and Benson.

"In criminal cases," says the President, "the writ of the United States should run throughout its borders."

Alaska and its progress are dealt with at considerable length, and recommendations made for the amelioration of the condition of the natives.

Foreign Policy.

"The steady aim of this nation, as of all enlightened nations, should be to strive to bring ever nearer the day when there shall prevail throughout the world the peace of justice. There are kinds of peace which are highly undesirable, which are in the long run as destructive as any war. Tyrants and oppressors have many times made a wilderness and called it peace. Many times peoples who were slothful or timid or shortsighted, who had been enervated by ease or by luxury, or misled by false teachings, have shrunk in unmanly fashion from doing duty that was stern and that needed self-sacrifice, and have sought refuge from their own minds their shortcomings, their ignoble motives, by calling them love of peace. The peace of tyrannous terror, the peace of craven weakness, the peace of injustice, all these should be shunned as we shun unrighteous war. The goal to set before us as a nation, the goal which should be set before all mankind, is the attainment of the peace of justice, of the peace which comes when each nation is not merely safe-guarded in its own rights, but scrupulously recognizes and performs its duty toward others. Generally peace tells for righteousness; but if there is conflict between the two, then our fealty is due first to the cause of righteousness. Unrighteous wars are common, and unrighteous peace is rare; but both should be shunned. The right of freedom and the responsibility for the exercise of that right can not be divorced. One of our great poets has well and finely said that freedom is not a gift that tarries long in the hands of cowards. Neither does it tarry long in the hands of those too slothful, too dishonest, or too unintelligent to exercise it. The eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty must be exercised, sometimes to guard against outside foes; although of course far more often to guard against our own selfish or thoughtless shortcomings.

"We are in every way endeavoring to help on, with cordial good will, every movement which will tend to bring us into more friendly relations with the rest of mankind. In pursuance of this policy I shall shortly lay before the Senate treaties of arbitration with all powers which are willing to enter into these treaties with us. It is not possible at this period of the world's development to agree to arbitrate all matters, but there are many matters of possible difference between us and other nations which can be thus arbitrated."

With reference to this country's policy toward other nations of the western hemisphere, the president says: "It is not true that the United States feels any land hunger or entertains any projects as regards the other nations of the western hemisphere save such as are for their welfare. All that this country desires is to see the neighboring countries stable, orderly, and prosperous. Any country whose people conduct themselves well can count upon our hearty friendship.

Rights of Americans Abroad.

"Even where it is not possible to secure in other nations the observance of the principles which we accept as axiomatic, it is necessary for us to firmly insist upon the rights of our own citizens without regard to their creed or race; without regard to whether they were born here or born abroad. It has proven very difficult to secure from Russia the right for our Jewish fellow citizens to receive passports and travel through Russian territory. Such conduct is not only unjust and irritating toward us, but it is difficult to see its wisdom from Russia's standpoint. No conceivable good is accomplished by it. If an American Jew or an American Christian misbehaves himself in Russia he can at once be driven out; but the ordinary American Jew, like the ordinary American Christian, would behave just about as he behaves here, that is, behave as any good citizen ought to behave; and where this is the case it is a wrong against which we are entitled to protest to refuse him his passport without regard to his conduct and character, merely on racial and religious grounds. In Turkey our difficulties arise less from the way in which our citizens are sometimes treated than from the indignation inevitably excited in seeing such a fearful misrule as has been witnessed both in Armenia and Macedonia.

Favors Battleships.

"The strong arm of the government in enforcing respect for its just rights in international matters is the navy of the United States I most earnestly recommend that there be no halt in the work of upbuilding the American navy. There is no more patriotic duty before us as a people than to keep the navy adequate to the needs of this country's position. We have undertaken to build the Isthmian canal. We have undertaken to secure for ourselves our just share in the trade of the Orient. We have undertaken to protect our citizens from improper treatment in foreign lands. We continue steadily to insist on the application of the Monroe doctrine to the western hemisphere. Unless our attitude in these and all similar matters is to be a mere boastful sham we can not afford to abandon our naval program. Our voice is now potent for peace, and is so potent because we are not afraid of war. But our protestations upon behalf of peace would neither receive nor deserve the slightest attention if we were impotent to make them good.

"The war which now unfortunately rages in the far east has emphasized in striking fashion the new possibilities of naval warfare. The lessons taught are both strategic and tactical, and are political as well as military. The experiences of the war have shown in conclusive fashion that while sea-going and seakeeping torpedo destroyers are indispensable, and fast lightly armed and armored cruisers very useful, yet that the main reliance, the main standby, in any navy worthy the name must be the great battleships, heavily armored and heavily gunned. Not a Russian or Japanese battleship has been sunk by a torpedo boat, or by gunfire, while among the less protected ships, cruiser after cruiser has been destroyed whenever the hostile squadrons have gotten within range of one another's weapons. There will always be a large field of usefulness for cruisers, especially of the more formidable type. We need to increase the number of torpedo-boat destroyers, paying less heed to their having a knot or two extra speed than to their capacity to keep the sea for weeks, and, if necessary, for months at a time. It is wise to build submarine torpedo boats, as under certain circumstances they might be very useful. But most of all we need to continue building our fleet of battleships, or ships so powerfully armed that they can inflict the maximum of damage upon our opponents and so well protected that they can suffer a severe hammering in return without fatal impairment of their ability to fight and maneuver.

More Officers for Army.

"With the last three years the United States has set an example in disarmament where disarmament is proper. By law our army is fixed at a maximum of one hundred thousand and a minimum of sixty thousand men. When there was insurrection in the Philippines we kept the army at the maximum. Peace came in the Philippines, and now our army has been reduced to the minimum at which it is possible to keep it with due regard to its efficiency. The guns now mounted require twenty-eight thousand men, if the coast fortifications are to be adequately manned. Relatively to the nation, it is not now so large as the police force of New York or Chicago relatively to the population of either city. We need more officers; there are not enough to perform the regular army work. It is very important that the officers of the army should be accustomed to handle their men in masses, as it is also important that the national guard of the several states should be accustomed to actual field maneuvering, especially in connection with the regulars. For this reason we are to be congratulated upon the success of the field maneuvers at Manassas last fall, maneuvers in which a larger number of regulars and national guard took part than was ever before assembled together in times of peace. No other civilized nation has, relatively to its population, such a diminutive army as ours; and while the army is so small we are not to be excused if we fail to keep it at a very high grade of proficiency. It must be incessantly practiced; the standard for the enlisted men should be kept very high, while at the same time the service should be made as attractive as possible; and the standard for the officers should be kept even higher—which, as regards the upper ranks, can best be done by introducing some system of selection and rejection into the promotions. We should be able, in the event of some sudden emergency, to put into the field one first-class army corps, which should be, as a whole, at least the equal of any body of troops of like number belonging to any other nation.

"Great progress has ben made in protecting our coasts by adequate fortifications with sufficient guns. We should, however, pay much more heed than at present to the development of an extensive system of floating mines for use in all our more important harbors. These mines have been proved to be a most formidable safeguard against hostile fleets.

The Philippines.

"In the Philippine islands there has been during the past year a continuation of the steady progress which has obtained ever since our troops definitely got the upper hand of the insurgents. The Philippine people, or, to speak more accurately, the many tribes, and even races, sundered from one another more or less sharply who go to make up the people of the Philippine islands, contain many elements of good, and some elements which we have a right to hope stand for progress. These can be driven forward and are utterly incapable of existing in independence at all or of building up a civilization of their own. I firmly believe that we can help them to rise higher and higher in the scale of civilization and of capacity for self-government, and I most earnestly hope that in the end they will be able to stand, if not entirely alone, yet in some such relation to the United States as Cuba now stands. This end is not yet in sight, and it may be indefinitely postponed if our people are foolish enough to turn the attention of the Filipinos away from the problems of achieving moral and material prosperity, of working for a stable, orderly, and just government, and toward foolish and dangerous intrigues for a complete independence for which they are as yet totally unfit.

"On the other hand our people must keep steadily before their minds the fact that the justification for our stay in the Philippines must ultimately rest chiefly upon the good we are able to do in the islands. I do not overlook the fact that in the development of our interests in the Pacific ocean and along its coasts, the Philippines have played and will play an important part, and that our interests have been served in more than one way by the possession of the islands. But our chief reason for continuing to hold them must be that we ought in good faith to try to do our share of the world's work, and this particular piece of work has been imposed upon us by the results of the war with Spain."

"Every measure taken concerning the islands should be taken primarily with a view to their advantage. We should certainly give them lower tariff rates on their exports to the United States; if this is not done it will be a wrong to extend our shipping laws to them. I earnestly hope for the immediate enactment into law of the legislation now pending to encourage American capital to seek investment in the islands in railroads, in factories, in plantations, and in lumbering and mining."

TOTAL FAIR ATTENDANCE

18,741,073 Admissions Sold During Period of Exposition.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 6.—The official figures for the attendance at the world's fair were made public yesterday. The total attendance was 18,741,073, and that of the closing day, December 1, 203,101.

Recapitulation: April, 1 day, 187,793; May, 26 days, 1,201,391; June, 26 days, 2,124,836; July, 27 days, 2,343,557; August, 27 days, 3,088,743; September, 26 days, 3,651,873; October, 27 days, 3,622,329; November, 26 days, 2,517,450; December, 1 day, 203,101; total, 187 days, 18,141,073.

NISSEN FOUND DEAD.

His Trip in the "Foolkiller" Was a Fatal One.

Stevensville, Mich., Dec. 2.—Peter Nissen, who started across Lake Michigan in his boat called the "Foolkiller No. 3," was found dead on the beach, two miles and a half west of here yesterday. Nissen is supposed to have been washed ashore during the night. His "Foolkiller" was about 20 rods down the beach from the body and was considerably damaged. A life preserver and his overcoat were fastened to the basket-shaped car in the boat. The body was brought to Stevensville, where it lies in the town hall. The hands and face are frozen and the features reflect his suffering. The clothing on the body was somewhat torn. It is thought that Nissen could not have been dead a great time when the body was found, as rigor mortis had not set in. The body was found by Mr. Collier, who lives on a farm near the lake shore. Nissen's employer was notified as soon as word was received here that the body had been found and a coroner's jury was impaneled and began an inquest. Men went from here to bring in the wrecked "Foolkiller No. 2."

It is almost certain that Nissen practically reached shore alive about 4 o'clock after he had been out of Chicago 24 hours. The "Foolkiller No. 3" was then seen about 200 rods off shore off Livingston, six miles south of Stevensville. A heavy gale was blowing and it is presumed he was unable to land and was probably tossed about upon shore all night.

It is believed that Nissen was either unconscious or so thoroughly chilled that he was unable to save himself when the "Foolkiller" finally collapsed and that he was drowned.

When the wrecked aquatic balloon was examined one of Nissen's business cards was found on the back of which was a note from the dead adventurer saying an air hose upon which he depended to renew his supply of air had broken and that he was doomed to die of suffocation.

Wm. Fuller, a farmer, saw the balloon boat being driven toward shore about 4 p. m., three miles south of the place where Nissen's body was found. When Fuller sighted it the craft had apparently not as yet been broken up by the waves.

It is believed here that Nissen was alive when his boat first touched the eastern shore of the lake. There was a smile on the face of the dead navigator. His wrecked boat was later hauled into Stevensville and a coroner's jury was impaneled. The inquest was adjourned for further investigation.

TEMPEL'S COMET IS SEEN

Prof. Kreutz, of Kiel, Makes the Observation.

Cambridge, Mass, Dec. 6.—A cablegram was received at the Harvard college observatory yesterday from Prof. Kreutz, of the Kiel observatory, stating that Tempel's second periodic comet was observed on its return by the astronomer, M. Javelle, at Nice, Nov. 3. It was also noted by him at Nice on December 1 in right ascension 19 hours, 40 minutes, 26.6 seconds and declination 24 degrees, 46 minutes, 18 seconds. The cablegram stated further that Comel's ephemeris is nearly correct.

KEIFER MAKES STATEMENT

All He Wants Is Equal Voting Power North and South.

Columbus, O., Dec. 5.—Gen. J. Warren Keifer, former speaker of the national house of representatives, who has been again elected to Congress from the Seventh Ohio district, has issued a statement in which he announces that his mission is to secure legislation to prevent the disfranchisement of voters in the South. General Keifer has made an exhaustive study of the question, and in his statement he gives an outline of what he expects to accomplish. He says:

"All I contend for is equal voting power in all the states in electing members of the house of representatives and electing a President of the United States. This equality of right should be conceded and no principle of generosity to the South requires such surrender of a fundamental principle of our form of government. With election laws in substantial accord in all states, and with the natural tendency to prevent restrictions of the elective franchise population without regard to race is a fair rule for determining equal representation.

"A just rule of representation should be found and great care should be taken to avoid the possibility of doing injustice to any state, and whatever rule is adopted must be applied North as well as South."

LOLITA ARMOUR.

New York, Dec. 1.—Walking with only the slightest trace of a limp and sharing the delight of her parents in her apparently complete recovery, Lolita Armour, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, of Chicago, has returned to this country, after a final visit to Dr. Adolf Lorenz, the Vienna surgeon, whose operation was responsible for the cure.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Armour expressed themselves as being very happy over the outcome of the treatment and Lolita was equally enthusiastic.

"Our daughter is completely restored," said Mr. Armour, "and although she will limp somewhat for a time, we consider the cure a complete success."

Dr. Lorenz, who is a graduate of the University of Vienna, was brought from that city for the special purpose of performing the operation, which he did in Chicago, on October 12, 1902. Lolita Armour was born in 1896 with congenital hip disease and was kept alive for a time by stimulants. The hip joints were not articulated, but local surgeons advised against any attempt to correct the deformity.

Mr. Armour, however, was determined to exhaust every means, regardless of cost, and when he learned of the Viennese surgeon's successful method of operating by manipulation instead of with the knife he brought him to this country. After the operation Dr. Lorenz returned home, but he came back to this country in March, 1903, to remove the plaster cast on the child's body and found that she was well on the way to recovery.

This improvement was maintained and by the following November Lolita was able to dance. Then, in April last, she was taken to Vienna by her parents to receive final treatment and instruction in walking from Dr. Lorenz. Dr. John Ridlon, who assisted in the operation, is authority for the statement that the fee paid to Dr. Lorenz by Mr. Armour was $30,000

Royal Infant Baptized.

Rome, Dec. 5.—The infant crown prince of Italy was baptized at the quirinal yesterday. The weather was showery but this did not prevent a great crowd gathering at the palace to witness the passage of the carriages with their distinguished occupants.

WORLD'S FAIR TROUBLES

President Carter Points to Corruption in Awards.

St. Louis, Dec. 6.—In a letter to Major J. G. Pangborn, president of the United Exhibitors' association, made public yesterday, President Thomas H. Carter, of the National World's Fair commission, declared that "most grave and serious charges of corruption in connection with the awarding of certain premiums" have been filed with the national commission.

The letter, after quoting that part of the act of congress making an appropriation for the exposition, which provides "that the appointment of all judges and examiners for the exposition and the awarding of premiums, if any, shall be done and performed by the exposition company, subject, however, to the approval of the national commission, created by section 2 of this act," continues as follows:

"Under the rules adopted by the company and approved by the commission, the group jurors were to be appointed by the company before August 1, 1904. None of the jurors was submitted to the commission for approval, in accordance with the provision of the rules and regulations.

"A number of those who acted were not submitted to the commission for approval until after they had performed their functions and departed from the grounds, and many of them have not been approved.

"Most grave and serious charges of corruption in connection with the awarding of certain premiums have been filed with the commission in the form of affidavits and otherwise. In view of such charges and the failure of the company to observe the law in the appointment and submission of the jurors for approval by the commission, the right of his body to investigate adequately supported charges of fraud, bribery or misconduct amounting to fraud on the part of persons making or influencing awards is maintained by the commission to be a duty precedent to the act of approving awards resting under any such charges.

"With this view the exhibition company takes issue, and thus far has not delivered any of the awards to the commission for approval.

"The awards resting under charges of a serious character are fortunately not numerous, but regardless of their number, the commission has refused, and will continue to refuse, to approve them until the charges shall have been fully investigated.

"As to the great volume of the awards, the commission is and has been prepared to act promptly, but up to the present time the company has not presented to the commission any awards for approval."

President Carter has also sent to President Francis a letter forbidding the use of the name of the commission or any of its members in connection with any diploma, certificate or other evidence of award pending an investigation.

FOUR ARE NAMED.

They Are Moody, Wynne, Morton and Metcalf.

Washington, Dec. 6.—A large batch of nominations was sent to the senate by the President, many of them recess appointments, which included four cabinet positions, as follows:

Attorney General—William H. Moody, of Massachusetts.

Postmaster General—Robert J. Wynne, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of the Navy—Paul Morton, of Illinois.

Secretary of Commerce and Labor—Victor J. Metcalf, of California.

Important postoffice nominations sent to the senate include William R. Willcox, at New York; Andrew R. McGill, St. Paul. Minn., and John A. Merritt of New York, at Washington.

Other nominations were as follows:

Purchasing agent for the postoffice department—William E. Cochran, of Kansas.

Minister resident and consul general—Thomas C. Dawson, of Iowa, to Santo Domingo.

Second secretary of the embassy of the United States—Robert Woods Bliss, of New York, at St. Petersburg, Russia.

Third secretary of the embassy—Francis C. Landon, New York, at Berlin.

Secretary of legation and consul general—Montgomery Schuyler, jr., of New York, at Bangkok, Siam.

Secretary of legation—William Blumenthal, New York, at Lisbon; Charles Richardson, Massachusetts, at Rio de Janeiro.

Consuls general—Frank Dyer Chester, Massachusetts, at Budapest, Hungary; Hezekiah Gudger, North Carolina, at Panama; Julius G. Lay, District of Columbia, at Canton, China; Henry B. Miller, Oregon, at New Chwang, China; Daniel Mayer, West Virginia, at Buenos Ayres; Benjamin H. Ridgely, Kentucky, at Barcelona, Spain; William F. Wright, Pennsylvania, at Munich, Bavaria.

A PLURALITY OF 445,160

Given President Roosevelt by Pennsylvania Voters.

Philadelphia, Dec. 6.—The official canvass of the vote cast in Philadelphia for the presidential candidates at the last election gives President Roosevelt a plurality of 445,160. The vote for each candidate follows:

Roosevelt, 840,949; Parker, 335,430; Swallow, Prohibition, 33,717; Debs, Socialist Democrat, 21,863; Corregan, Socialist, 2,311.

TWENTY-FOUR MURDERED

Greek Band Slays Bulgarians in Village of Altos.

Salonica, Dec. 6.—A Greek band on December 3, murdered twenty-four Bulgarians in the village of Altos, near Sorovitch.

An order was issued today for the mobilization of sixteen battalions of Monastir Redifs.

SIX MORE FOR THE JAIL

Half a Dozen Denver Election Officials Receive Sentences.

Denver, Col., Dec. 6.—Six more election officials were sentenced to jail today by the supreme court for disregarding its injunctive order at the late election. They were: Wm. Reid, S. S. Barker, John E. Dixon and John Sullivan, nine months' imprisonment and $500 fine and costs each; Willis E. Spence, four months' imprisonment; Charles W. Bunch, three months' imprisonment.

Sullivan was Democratic committeeman; Reid, Barker and Spencer, judges, and Dixon and Bunch, clerks in precinct 9, of ward 5, in this city, the ballot box of which was opened in court last Friday, exposing many fraudulent ballots.

A MIX-UP.

Leipsic, O., Dec. 1.—Frank Rivetts, a farmer, 47 years old, of North Star, Mich., came here to marry Jennie Tawney, 45 years old, divorced wife of William Mootz, of Toledo. Before he could be married and leave, Mootz and his new wife appeared upon the scene. They dropped in from the west, where they had been sojourning, for a visit with Mrs. Mootz's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Williamson.

Since separating from Jennie Tawney Mootz remarried. He lives on Detroit avenue, in Toledo. The Rivetts-Tawney wedding was carried out and for a time after the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. W. J. Hagerman, of the Methodist Episcopal church, Leipsic friends entertained the former husband and wife, the divorced husband and his second wife and the divorced wife and her new husband. The divorced wife and her new husband will live on a farm just north of Toledo at North Star, Mich.

City council prepares to rid Chicago of the deadly grade crossing, the work already done in this direction having cost more than $25,000,000 and the expense of other improvements swelling the total to more than $60,000,000.

FIRE DESTROYS GARAGE

Forty Machines Either Burned or Damaged.

New York, Dec. 6.—Ten persons were injured and a quarter of a million dollars worth of property destroyed as the result of the explosions caused by a spark leaping from a gasoline machine on which a chauffeur was working in an automobile garage on West Thirty-ninth street, yesterday.

Forty automobiles were destroyed or bady damaged, and so rapid was the progress of the fire that men working in the second story of the building had no opportunity to escape by way of the stairways, and were forced to leap from the windows.

Of the injured, Baptiste Mager, Louis Hoft, John Julius, John Erskine and Terrance Redmond were most seriously hurt, and were taken to various New York hospitals.

The spark which started the fire communicated with a tank holding 100 gallons of gasoline. There were 45 automobiles in the building, but the dense smoke prevented the rescue of the majority of them.

The 100-gallon tank exploded soon after the fire started, and spread the flames to other tanks, and in a short time there were ten distinct explosions, filling the building with fire and smoke. The garage is in the heart of the theatre and hotel district of Broadway, and rumor spread that the Metropolitan opera-house and several of the big hotels were doomed. An immense crowd gathered, and the police reserves were summoned to keep the people out of danger. The garage was practically destroyed, but little damage was done to nearby property.

One automobilist was seated in his machine when the fire started. Realizing the danger, he put on full power and dashed through the half-open doors, tearing part of them away.

FARMERS WANT LYNCHING

But Police Remove Alleged Murderer of Mr. Gay.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 3.—Cassius Brown, a negro ex-convict who recently came to St. Joseph from Joliet, Ill., where he served 22 years for assault, was today positively identified as the man seen near the home of G. W. Gay, of Agency, before and after the murder of Mrs. Gay. A watch and hat in possession of the negro were identified by Mr. Gay as having been stolen from his home at the time of the murder. An effort was made to lynch Brown by a frenzied mob of farmers who are neighbors of the Gays. A strong force of policemen last night removed the prisoner to the county jail and a guard was established to prevent mob violence.

BIG STRIKE ENDED.

Telluride, Col., Dec. 1.—Both mine owners and union miners are rejoicing over the action of the District Miners association, in session at Ouray, ending the strike in this district, which was called September 1, 1903. President Charles H. Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, has made the following statement concerning the action of the Miners' association, which was taken in accordance with his advice:

"We have called the strike off because we take the position that the issues involved have been conceded by the mine owners and operators in the Telluride district, in that they recently posted notices to the effect that after December 1 they would grant an eight hour workday, both for their mills and smelters and a minimum wage scale of three dollars. These were the demands we made over one year ago.

"I believe that within sixty days every mine and mill at Telluride and Ophir will be running to its full capacity with the best workmen in the west employed."

"What do you think will be the result of this action on the Cripple Creek situation?" Mr. Moyer was asked.

"I believe a change will occur in sixty days that will be for the betterment of the Cripple Creek situation.

"The strike may not be settled entirely in that time, but I am sure a larger number of men will be at work than at present."

Louisiana Purchase exposition comes to a close at midnight in a scene of pandemonium on the Pike following a day and evening of celebration in which St. Louis showers honors and gifts upon President Francis, the head of the enterprise.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Washington, Dec. 5.—President Pro Tem Frye called the senate to order at 12 o'clock. After prayer by Chaplain Edward Everett Hale, D. D., Senators Allison and Cockrell were appointed a committee to inform the President that the senate was ready to receive any message he had to communicate. On motion of Senators Lodge and Penrose, resolutions of respect to the memory of Senators Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Quay, of Pennsylvania, were adopted.

Speaker Cannon called the house to order at 12 o'clock. Rev. H. H. Conden, the chaplain, made the opening prayer. Representatives Burton, of Ohio; Tawney, of Minnesota, and Williams, of Mississippi, were appointed a committee to wait upon the President. On request of Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, the time when the merchant marine commission shall submit its report was extended until Jan. 5. Nearly 400 bills were introduced, among them measures by Mr. Bassett, of New York, providing for better protection against fires on steamboats carrying passengers; by Messrs. Spalding, of North Dakota, and Fordney, of Michigan, providing for a tariff commission; by Mr. Baker, of New York, declaring the tariff a fraud, and ordering the suspension of the duties on steel rails; by Mr. Russell, of Texas, to prevent the limiting of the liabilities of common carriers; by Mr. Cockran, of New York, requiring the publication of subscriptions made to political parties and funds spent in elections; by Mr. Maynard, of Virginia, appropriating $10,000 for the celebration of the founding of Jamestown, Va., and by Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, appropriating $50,000 for a statute of Rear Admiral Charles Stewart. Resolutions of respect to the memory of Senators Hoar and Quay were adopted.

THE MARKETS.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Dec. 6.—Close.—Modern Miller's confirmation of Argentine rust damage reports—though extent not fixed—and buying by commission houses, saved the day for wheat and rendered the market steady at the close. Finals showed the cash, December and May all up ¼c over yesterday's level. The May, however, eased off ¼c. Included in the factors shaping the market was the Bradstreet item, which indicated a decrease of 2,262,000 bushels of wheat in the world's available supply.

Strong as was this array of bull statistics, it was not easy to the effect, early produced, by the partial dissipation of the Argentine crop damage reports. The advance yesterday was held by the pits to be too pronounced in the face of conditions about which the various authorities are in doubt. The Missouri crop report about this time, however, came out with a rather startling bulletin of bad crop conditions and simultaneously as it were commission houses received a great number of buying orders.

Opening values of wheat were slightly irregular. Cash and December were off ⅛c, the December ⅜c, while July made a nominal gain of ⅛c. The irregular tone was not shaken, except to transfer and appear in different months. Cash and December recovered the early losses, becoming steady with yesterday's level during the first hour. May was off ¼c, and July lost the early advance. Early motives developed in Chicago, locals reacting in a small way, while on the other hand commission houses were moderate buyers, while the longs were holding their lines intact and not moving.

As yesterday, the market has its weather eye on Argentina. The professional element is more or less excitable and anxiously awaiting something definite in the way of confirmatory news. Despite the higher cables, Broomhall cables that the damage reports coming from Argentina had not been accepted by the pits as truth and accordingly engaged in some realizing. It was evident, however, that the inflation of yesterday had at least temporarily checked the buying of the foreigners.

Primary corn receipts today were 733,000 bushels, against 1,165,000 last week and 1,219,000 a year ago; shipments were 1,791,000 bushels, against 858,000 and 408,000.

Clearances were 40,000 bushels.

Corn ruled steady. Opening values showed little change. Cables were ½c lower. While the receipts were large, they did not approximate the estimates. Missouri crop report showed 178,000,000 bu., against 204,000 last year. Market was slow, the receipts outweighing any demand. Offerings were fair. First hour showed but slight changes.

Liquidation in corn followed a steady start. Receivers were heavy sellers, while commission houses were also liquidating. The market was inclined to be nervous and was largely influenced by the larger country acceptances. Cables were lower and unsettled. Bradstreet's world's available showed an increase of 855,000 bushels, against 152,000 increase a year ago. Grading continues on the improvement. Closing values were lower.

Primary corn receipts today were 1,030,000 bushels, against 838,000 last week and 566,000 a year ago; shipments were 587,000 bushels, against 468,000 and 197,000.

Clearances were 62,000 bushels.

There was a steady tone to the opening of oats. May was up ¼c, but soon found early gain and worked a shade below yesterday's closing. December opened steady, but soon firmed up ¼c on some moderate buying. Receipts did not reach the estimates. Little outside demand was indicated.

Brisk liquidation of May oats caused a small decline in that commodity, approximating ½c. Cash and